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PACKERS' CONTROL SEEN IN GROCERIES AND OTHER STAPLES

United States Federal Trade Commission Report Says "Big Five" Bids Fair to Dominate the Wholesale Grocery Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Federal Trade Commission added another chapter to its report on the investigation of the meat-packing business in Part IV, made public yesterday. This part of the report dealt largely with the far-reaching control of all foods by the five large packers. "The extent to which the packers should be permitted to enter unrelated food lines is a matter which the public interest alone should determine," says the report.

The public is concerned with knowing whether the widening of the packers' activities will result in lowering prices and improving the quality of the food products. Among the many commodities said to be under the control of the "Big Five" are: poultry, game products, canned and dried fruits and vegetables, canned, cured and frozen fish, molasses and cocoa. The extent of the control is said to vary with the locality and the commodity and the dealer whose business is being absorbed. The investigators declare that there is so much secrecy and intricacy in the packer methods that it is difficult to get exact statistics in many cases. For example, no hint of the fact that many companies manufacturing or handling food commodities are controlled by the packers is contained in the names under which they operate.

Central Buying and Selling

The report declares the meat packers are large speculators, and that their control of capital and credit enables them to buy in such a way as to resell "upon a market in which their purchases have forced up the price."

Among the advantages enjoyed by the packers are control of 44.8 per cent of all cold storage facilities, their refrigerator car service, the "highly favorable" rates obtained by the packers for mixed carloads of fresh meats and packing-house products, permitting them to include a great variety of goods foreign to their slaughtering business, with resulting discriminations, not alone in service, but also in rates.

"Until the packers are shorn of the transportation advantages granted them by carriers," the report says, "there is no way of measuring their true industrial efficiency."

Half of Poultry Output

Four of the packers, Swift, Wilson, Armour, and Cudahy, the report states, through their subsidiaries and not including family controlled companies, handled in 1918, 49.5 per cent of the estimated total of shipped dressed poultry and 33 per cent of shipped eggs. The same four handled 49 per cent of all factory-made cheese, in 1918. It is generally conceded, says the report, that the Big Five are in a position to control 75 to 80 per cent of the cheese of the State (Wisconsin).

Libby, McNeill & Libby, a Swift concern, alone handled 10.4 per cent of all evaporated and condensed milk in 1918, according to the report. The Armour Grain Company, a factor in the cereal and breakfast food business, reported surplus undivided profits for the year 1917 of \$5,426,330 after deducting a 78 per cent dividend on capital stock, the report says, adding: "The year's net earnings amounted to \$2,908,912 or 290 per cent on the capital stock and 67 per cent on the net worth of the company, including capital, surplus, and undivided profits, as reported at the close of the fiscal year, 1918."

Interests Large and Growing

Lard compounds and substitutes produced by the five packers during the first six months of 1917 were placed at 49.4 per cent of the total and oleomargarine at 51 per cent. Complete figures to show the packer interest in canned foods, such as fruits and fish, were not available, the report says, but the business of the "big five" was shown to be large and growing. The Libby company's canned food sales alone showed a 225 per cent increase in 1918 over 1915. Libby sales of canned salmon increased from 4.6 per cent of the world pack in 1915 to 9.7 per cent in 1918, the report shows. "So complete has become the control, especially by Libby, McNeill & Libby, over the pineapple supply," the report reads, "that one of the largest wholesale grocers in the country was unable in the summer of 1918 to secure any supply whatever."

There is sufficient evidence, the report continues, that the "big five" are dividing the field among themselves.

Statement by Louis F. Swift

Industry Said to Be Put in Wrong Light by Report

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The following statement by Louis F. Swift is issued through the Boston office of Swift & Company in answer to charges made against the company in Part IV of the Federal Trade Commission report on the packing industry: "The packing industry is again put

in a wrong light by the latest installment of the series of attempts on the part of the Federal Trade Commission to scare the American people into the belief that the large packers are getting control of the food supply of the country. In the first place the packers do not control anything. Swift & Company is in active competition with all other packers in the purchase and sale of every product bought and sold.

"The charge that the five packers have divided the field, each specializing on certain lines, is absurd. Swift & Company handles only such products as are logically result from being in the packing business and such other products as can be handled efficiently through its sales organization and refrigerating equipment.

"The result is the lowering of selling costs, more direct marketing from producer to consumer, and a better service to the public. This statement we stand ready to prove to any impartial tribunal. It is silly for the Trade Commission to say that our statement that Swift & Company does not handle coffee, rice, or cereals proves that we have agreed with other packers to divide the field.

"There is no ground for the claim that the large packers bid fair to dominate the wholesale grocery trade. Swift & Company's sales of grocery products amount to only a little over 1 per cent of the total wholesale grocery business. The five large packers together handle not to exceed 3 per cent. The Trade Commission's figures showing the percentage of poultry, butter and eggs handled by the large packers are greatly exaggerated. We have issued figures based on Department of Agriculture reports showing that Swift & Company handles only about 6 per cent of the total quantity of these products sold in the United States. There is no combination or agreement with other packers in the handling of these products or to divide territory in their purchase or sale.

"I believe that the public is beginning to learn that it cannot rely on the prejudiced and sensational charges made by the Federal Trade Commission and that this commission is doing the country a positive injury by stirring up discontent and misunderstanding."

CONGRESS ACTS TO KEEP OUT RADICALS

House Passes Bill Extending for One Year the War-Time Passport Restrictions—Only a Single Vote in the Negative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The exclusion from the United States of radicals, undesirable and Bolshevik emissaries is sought in a bill passed by the House of Representatives yesterday, which extends the War-Time Passport Control Act for a period of one year after the formal declaration of a state of peace. The aim is to control the influx of aliens into the United States, through restrictive passport regulations, until such time as Congress decides on national immigration legislation.

A bill which would prohibit all immigration for a period of three years, and permit only limited immigration after the expiration of that period, is now pending before the Immigration Committee of the House. The State Department took the position that a general law could not be passed by Congress in time to keep out of the United States some 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 Europeans of all shades of opinion and character, and most of them entirely destitute, who are preparing to leave their own countries.

Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, strongly urged the extension of the passport control law as an emergency measure to enable the government to cope with the situation until general legislation is enacted. The vote on the passport extension bill was 284 to 1, the only member of the lower body voting against it being Thomas Gallagher (D.), Representative from Illinois. Under this measure, which undoubtedly will be adopted by the Senate, the President is empowered to prescribe rules, regulations and orders governing the issuance of passports and making it unlawful for any alien to enter or attempt to enter the United States except with a passport duly indorsed by the proper authorities. The bill carries a penalty of \$5000 fine or five years imprisonment or both for such breaches of the law as attempts to smuggle aliens into the United States without passports, the making of false statements either in securing passports or indorsement of them at the various points, or the forging of passports or the illegal use of a genuine passport.

An appropriation of \$600,000 is made to enforce the law and increase the facilities for a stricter supervision of passports in American foreign consulates by increasing the staff.

The policy of the United States consular officers, the Secretary of State said, will be to refuse passports only to those aliens whose presence here would be prejudicial to the best interests of the country. By increasing the force at the various embassies and consulates it will be possible to run down the record of those seeking entry into this country.

BELGIAN INCOME TAX BILL

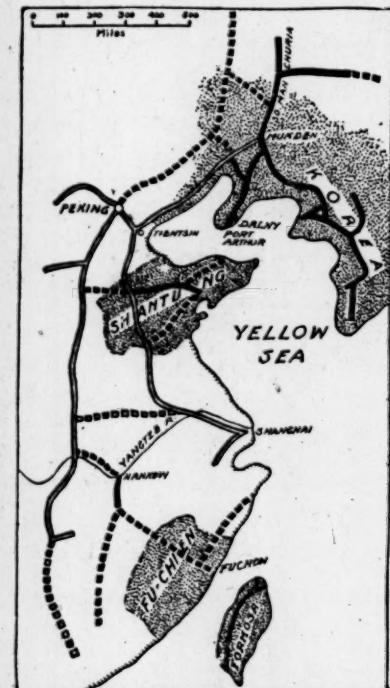
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Belgian Chamber has passed the Income Tax Bill by 300 votes to 8, 10 members refraining from voting.

LODGE AMENDMENT FAILS IN SENATE

Vote Stands 55 to 35—Notice Given by Massachusetts Senator That He Will Move to Strike Out Shantung Provision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—By a vote of 55 to 35, the Administration forces in the United States Senate defeated yesterday the amendment submitted by the Foreign Relations Committee and sponsored by



Shantung portion indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control. Map shows the strategic importance of the Chinese lines of communication in Shantung, which will give to Japan a powerful controlling influence if the Shantung "award" of the Versailles treaty be allowed to stand.

Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader, transferring to China the German economic rights in the Shantung peninsula handed over to Japan by the Versailles conference.

The feature of the roll call was the defection of the Republican "moderates," who denounced the transaction, but voted with the Democrats on the roll call, declaring that the adoption of the amendment would not give Shantung to China, but that a strong reservation could be adopted in the ratifying resolution, withholding the consent of the United States from the decision of the conference and leaving this country free in its far eastern policy in the future.

Immediately after the roll call Senator Lodge served notice on the victorious forces that the battle for Shantung was by no means over and that he would on "appropriate occasion" move that all the Shantung provision be stricken from the treaty, a maneuver which, it is believed, will circumvent the objections of some of the "moderate" Republicans who assailed the Lodge amendment on the grounds that under it this country would be virtually disposing of territory. The motion to strike out would leave the United States entirely untrammelled by the conference decision. Such a motion is not expected to carry, as all the moderate Republicans have decided on a reservation.

Two senators who did not vote were paired in favor of the Lodge amendment. This made 37 senators who stood for a textual amendment, among them practically all the "irreconcilable" opponents of the treaty, of whom something like 25 would vote on a roll call, for the rejection of the entire document. As on the previous vote on the Fall amendments, the roll call was an index of the strength of the opposition, and again illustrated the impossibility of ratifying the treaty without strong reservations.

Vote on Lodge Amendment

The following Republican senators voted in favor of the Lodge amendment: L. H. Ball, Delaware; William E. Borah, Idaho; Frank B. Brandegee, Connecticut; William M. Calder, New York; Arthur Capper, Kansas; Charles Curtis, Kansas; W. P. Dillingham, Vermont; A. B. Fall, New Mexico; J. I. France, Maryland; J. S. Frelinghuysen, New Jersey; A. J. Gronna, North Dakota; Warren G. Harding, Ohio; Hiram W. Johnson, California; Wesley L. Jones, Washington; Philander C. Knox, Pennsylvania; Robert M. La Follette, Wisconsin; Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts; Medill McCormick, Illinois; George H. New, Indiana; T. H. Newberry, Michigan; George W. Norris, Nebraska; C. S. Page, Vermont; Boies Penrose, Pennsylvania; L. C. Phipps, Colorado; Miles Poindexter, Washington; L. Y. Sherman, Illinois; Howard Sutherland, West Virginia; J. W. Wadsworth, New York; F. E. Warren, Wyoming; and James E. Watson, Indiana.

Three Democrats voted for the Shantung amendment. These were: Thomas P. Gore, Oklahoma; James A. Reed, Missouri; and David I. Walsh, Massachusetts.

Two Republican senators who did not vote were paired in favor of the

amendment, namely, B. M. Fernald of Maine and Davis Elkins of West Virginia. Of the majority of 20 opposed to the Lodge amendment, 15 were Republicans, more than three-fourths of whom were pledged to a reservation.

Shantung Provision Denounced

Whether for or against the Lodge amendment, the Republicans, in yesterday's debate, did not spare Japan, and unanimously denounced the provision of the treaty which the amendment was intended to correct. Senator Johnson of California, in a vigorous address, read the fundamentals which the President had initiated as the basis of peace, and reviewed Shantung in the light of these pronouncements. "The Senate," he declared, "is called upon to pass on a moral issue which must be either right or wrong; there is no middle way; that it is wrong, abominable and detestable is almost universally agreed; if that be so, then it is the bounden duty of the Senate to refuse to accede to it; whether or not we may succeed in preventing its perpetration is not the issue as far as the Senate is concerned."

"We had the confidence of China," declared Frank B. Brandegee (R.), Senator from Connecticut. "She knew we wanted nothing from her, and she relied upon our integrity. President Wilson, in dealing with China, surrendered those principles he himself announced to the world. What is the sense of voting for a treaty which contains this outrage and then asserting by means of a reservation that we do not approve of it? It is a mere fiction to say that an amendment destroys the treaty; the high contracting parties can accept or refuse it. Now is the only chance we will ever have to render judgment on an issue involving morality and honor."

Dominance of the Pacific

"The treaty should be amended, but I believe through reservations rather than amendments," said Frederick Hale (R.), Senator from Maine. "As to Shantung, I do not approve the treaty provision, but shall be satisfied with a reservation that shall make it clear that we are not a party to the wrongful transfer of Shantung."

"The idea that Britain or any other power shall have a greater representation in the League of Nations than ourselves is repugnant to me, but I am certain a reservation on the subject can be made equally strong, if not stronger than the amendment. Unless it is adopted, I shall vote against ratification of the treaty."

James D. Phelan (D.), Senator from California, warned of Japan's growing dominance of the Pacific. "When Commodore Perry," he said, "opened Japan, he did not know what was in it. Ever since, it has been a Pandora's box of troubles. But we, having brought this oriental problem on ourselves, are now obliged to find a remedy, a way out."

"If not restrained, Japan will reduce all Asia. She has crossed the Pacific. At this very hour the Pacific coast is invaded, and the territory of Hawaii, the key of the Pacific, is in her hands. Twelve thousand Americans face 112,000 Japanese in the naval base of our Pacific fleet. Born on the soil, they are ineradicably Japanese. They do not amalgamate with our own. They are permanently foreign and owe allegiance to Japan. The Caucasians flee before the advancing coolies. It is time to sound our trumpets and hold our ground."

"I will vote against the Shantung amendment. I am dispassionate. I am calmly considering American interests, not indulging hatred of Japan, nor seeking to injure her, actuated neither by fear nor resentment."

EXTREME PENALTY IMPOSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The extreme penalty has been imposed upon Roger Hervé and Mr. Laverne, who were accused of helping the Germans with propaganda in their periodical, the Gazette des Ardennes. The court-martial trial began on September 29.

REVISION OF CONSTITUTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Belgian Chamber of Representatives has voted to revise the constitution.

INDEX FOR OCTOBER 17, 1919

Business and Finance.....	Page 11
Stock Market Quotations.....	
Good Advance in High Grade Bonds.....	
Dividends Declared.....	
Steel Trade Conditions.....	
Republic Steel's Earnings.....	
Shoe Buyers in Boston.....	10
Editorials.....	Page 18
Men of Like Passions.....	
Sweden and Siberia.....	
Slovene Stand Against Germanization.....	
October.....	
Notes and Comments.....	
Education.....	Page 16
Bedford School and its Discipline.....	
The Profession of Teaching—IV.....	
A Trade Union College.....	
South Dakota School Campaign.....	
Conference on Education in India.....	
College Standards in South Africa.....	
Education Notes.....	
General News.....	
Congress Acts to Keep Out Radicals.....	1
Brotherhood First Line Is Captured.....	1
Lodge Amendment Voted Down.....	1
Portugal at Mitau Dissolved.....	1
Portugal at Gripes With Bolshevism.....	1
Interview With Mexican Official.....	1
Packers Control Seen in Groceries.....	1
Confidence Voted in French Cabinet.....	2
Plan to Raise Lake Water Level.....	2
Strong Stand on Shantung Urged.....	2
Espionage Act in Supreme Court.....	5
Most of Wheat Crop Handled.....	5
World's Cotton Conference Work.....	5
Bulgaria Contests Serbo-Greek Notes.....	5
African Natives Seek Redress.....	5
British Trade With Central Europe.....	5
Exporters Discuss Trade With Europe.....	5
Form Considered of Billboard Act.....	5

MEXICAN OFFICIAL STATES CONDITIONS

Secretary of Interior Says Government Has Nearly Complete Control in Republic—Immigration—Picture Campaign

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—In an interview which a representative of The Christian Science Monitor had with Manuel Aguirre Berlanga, Secretary of the Interior for the Mexican Government, Mr. Berlanga stated that, with the exception of some districts of Morelos and Oaxaca and the limited region occupied by Pelaez in Veracruz, the dominion of the federal government is absolute throughout the Republic. In the State of Chihuahua, Villa is relegated to the mountains, but concentrates occasionally a number of bandits to attack places of secondary importance. In some states, the rebels and bandits are combated by the local forces, but, if the rebels become active, they are attacked by the federal and regional forces together.

Secretary Berlanga, in the course of his remarks on the policy of the government and conditions in Mexico, brought out the following facts: The government has a number of plans for the settlement of immigrants along the lines established by the Constitution of Mexico. No special propaganda is being made in Europe to attract immigrants, excepting that the government endeavors to spread the facts regarding the richness and facilities which the country offers and which may be developed and shared in by all who care to cooperate. No attempt is made to divert the immigrants to any particular state, but the states themselves may arrange for immigrants to be sent to their territory for the development of any particular trade or branch of agriculture.

The taxes which the federal authorities collect are similar to those collected in all civilized countries, all interstate taxes being abolished. With regard to the development of irrigation, this is generally left to the initiative of private individuals and companies, but the government lends all assistance to undertakings which tend to increase the agricultural production of the country.

Picture Campaign

No statistics are available at present from which the number of laborers in the agricultural regions may be determined, and the rates of pay which the peasants receive in the haciendas or large rural estates is not known in detail. The rate of pay is variable, according to whether the district includes industrial and mining undertakings.

In order to counteract what seems to be a campaign of calumny initiated by selfish interests to create a sentiment derogatory to Mexico and the Mexican people, the Ministry of the Interior has instituted the taking of cinematographic photographs reviewing the customs of the country, industrial and agricultural institutions, and the latest public happenings, showing how the people entertain themselves, the development of construction works and cities, and anything which reveals the cultural advancement and national progress of the Mexican people. These films are being used for an educational purpose and are now being exhibited throughout the interior of Mexico so that the people in the various states may become acquainted with what the other states are doing. They are also being exhibited in the United States, in Central and South America and in Europe. The demand for them from the Mexican diplomatic and consular representatives is increasing daily, and commercial institutions are also making requests for them.

Revision of the Laws

An important part of the work of the Ministry of the Interior has been the revision of laws to make them more practical, and, in conjunction with the Department of Justice, it has organized tribunals to furnish legal instruction. The reform extends to the civil and federal codes. Efforts are also being made to revise civil proceedings, in order to quicken the procedure in the courts.

INDEX FOR OCTOBER 17, 1919

Library Clubs to Confer.....	9
National Congress on City Planning.....	10
Sugar Situation Brings Criticism.....	10
Correction by Courts More Rational.....	14
Illustrations.....	
John D. Rockefeller Jr.....	4
Decorative Design.....	9
Fashion Design.....	12
On the Athabasca River.....	17
Labor.....	
Power of Labor as Mr. Clynnes Sees It.....	4
Bargaining Right of Labor Topic.....	4
Strike Agitators Under Inquiry.....	5
Program of Labor Party Is Outlined.....	5
Letters.....	Page 3
The Six-Votes Question.....	
(E. Kennedy).....	
Special Articles.....	
The Window of the World.....	3
Awakening Leon, a Sleepy Town.....	3
Thrashing Changes.....	3
Vignettes.....	3
Return of a Modern Crusader.....	3
A Basis for Interior Decoration.....	9
Sporting.....	Page 8
Four Games in "Big Ten" Race.....	
Crimson Squad in Hard Workout.....	
Brown Eleven Being Shifted.....	
Fine Showing by Australians.....	
Portsmouth Has Fine Schedule.....	
Theaters.....	Page 13
Detroit Opening: "The Rose of China".....	
The Household Page.....	Page 12
Country Corn and City Kitchen.....	
Tailor-Made Suits for Autumn.....	
The Home Forum.....	Page 17
True Repetition.....	
Cervantes' Purpose in "Don Quixote".....	

ing made to revise civil proceedings, in order to quicken the procedure in the courts.

There is no interstate commerce law in Mexico, the commercial law for the whole of the Republic being federal, and the states are unable to restrict the commerce between them.

The best estimate of the population today is 17,000,000 for the whole Republic, notwithstanding the last nine years of civil struggles.

BOLSHEVIST FIRST LINE IS CAPTURED

View Held in Authoritative Quarters Is That Advance Seems to Point to an Early Military Collapse of Bolshevist Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The view held in authoritative quarters regarding the situation in Russia is that the advance of General Judenitch and General Denikin seems at present to point to an early military collapse of Bolshevist Russia as being quite probable. At the same time judgment in this matter should be suspended as the Bolsheviks are certain to make strong efforts to save both Petrograd and Moscow.

The Bolsheviks are meantime retreating along the whole front from Luga, opposed to General Judenitch, who in two days has advanced 40 miles, but they will almost certainly make a stubborn stand at Gatchina to cover Petrograd. General Judenitch began his thrust at dawn on Saturday on a front of 75 miles from southeast of Gdov to north of the Narva-Gatchina railway.

The Estonian troops supported him on both flanks and tanks were used. The attack was made with six columns, two along the Gatchina railway and south of it, two towards Luga, and the remaining two in the region to the right rear of these. On Saturday the left columns captured Jamburg and on Sunday, Volosovo, half way between Jamburg and Gatchina, capturing 1000 prisoners, 27 machine guns, 9 guns, an armored train and other matériel.

The central columns also captured the Bolshevist first line west of Luga. On Monday the left wing captured Kikrina, 20 miles west from Gatchina, being thus within 40 miles from Petrograd while the center cut the Gatchina-Pskov railway, on a 45-mile front north and south of Luga, which they occupied. The Estonians south of the northwestern army, in the area west of Pskov, penetrated five miles on a 15-mile front and are reported to have entered Pskov itself. With the attack overrunning their first line of defenses so suddenly and thoroughly, there appears reason to credit reports received of consternation and disorder in Petrograd.

Government at Mitau Dissolved

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The German Government wireless stations are circulating regular series of messages regarding the events in the Baltic states. Those available today state that "Colonel Avaloff-Bermond" has declared that he cannot comply with General Judenitch's order to go to the northwest front, because he does not recognize the newly-formed border states and therefore will not abandon Courland where, the German wireless affirms, the population is in sympathy with his army and demonstrations against the Riga Government are taking place.

The wireless adds that the west Russian Central Council has dissolved the German Government at Mitau and appointed in its place "a Russian governor-general, Colonel Scheidemann of the Russian Guard."

According to further German wireless messages, Colonel Bermond has made overtures to the Poles for their cooperation against the Bolsheviks, while General von der Goltz's successor, General von Eberhardt, has affirmed his desire to act in harmony with the Lithuanian Government, and is arranging for a conference with its representatives.

Evacuation May Be Ended Soon

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—

(Baltic)—According to the Zeitung am Mittag, only about one-third of the German army in the Baltic states is obeying the evacuation order. It is assumed in political circles that these troops will complete the evacuation by the end of the week.

Of the other 25,000 men, says the paper, two-thirds have been transferred to the Russian service.

GERMAN OFFICERS ENTER FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—According to the Temps 200 German officers have entered France with false passports on a mission of spreading Bolshevism. This fact, it is said, was discovered in Bohemia from German documents which proved that Berlin was busy fomenting revolutionary troubles in the allied countries and that Bolshevism was the only method left for Germany to use.

ORGANIZATIONS SUPPRESSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—All the Sinn Féin organizations in the borough and county of Dublin have been suppressed.

PORTUGAL FACES BOLSHEVISM AND SERIOUS STRIKES

Bolshevist Menace Said to Be Better Organized, More Insidious and Unscrupulous Than Recent Royalist Uprising

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—What is the matter with Portugal? That is a question which, as one is aware, the people of other countries everywhere are continually asking. They know that in some ways her case is serious, but do not understand exactly how. She is in the throes of strikes that are described as revolutionary, her government is undecided and highly unstable, and there is the continual menace of Royalist plotting. These things are known in a general way; but there are many others that are not known, and the greatest of them all is Bolshevism. This is the factor of most difficulty and anxiety in distressed Portugal, which, with a strong man to lead her, and a settled disposition on the part of the people, might from her great resources and capacity rise to a fine prosperity. The most serious trouble at the present time—more serious than the Royalist adventures because better organized, more insidious, and more unscrupulous—is the Bolshevist menace.

Bolshevism in Strikes

The great railway strike and various other strikes are known to be Bolshevist business. It has been proved that Bolshevism is financing various revolutionary movements, and has even been paying money out to whole regiments of the army with the object of leading them toward insubordination. The movement is obviously well supplied with money, which it is certain comes from Germany and Russia. But the governments, one after the other, seem afraid or powerless to tackle it, and, what is in some respects worse, they seem most desirous that nobody outside their own country shall know anything at all about the real state of affairs. Any non-Portuguese person buying himself in this direction is, to say the least, regarded unfavorably, and measures are taken to prevent the circulation of Portuguese news in the newspapers of other countries as far as possible. The great London and Paris newspapers contain next to nothing about the affairs of the Lusitanian Republic, deeply interesting as they are from every point of view, and no comment is ever made on what is transpiring there, while a Portuguese newspaper in either of those capitals is as rare as a Chinese. Only Spain, next door, really knows what is going on, and, for the best diplomatic and friendly reasons, Spain says as little as possible, though she thinks much. In these difficult times many well meant efforts are being made on both sides to improve the relations between Portugal and Spain, commercially and otherwise, to the fullest extent.

The friends of Portugal farther afield respect her feelings to the extent of saying nothing about her. But in the interests of Portugal herself and those other nations that are not indifferent to the dangers of Bolshevism it may be asked, is it right and wise that the veil should be allowed continually to hang over what transpires there? The facts and circumstances here presented, matters about which, of course, there could be no secret in Portugal herself, may cause much astonishment elsewhere.

Dictatorship of Bolshevism

Thus, for an example, would it not be a matter of surprise to be told that, as the result purely and simply of the dictatorship of Bolshevism in Lisbon, all the newspapers in the capital except the Bolshevist ones were entirely suspended for nearly a fortnight? Outside Portugal there have just been vague reports of a newspaper strike or lockout, but nothing more. The newspapers stopped because of a great bid that the Bolsheviks were making for a grand control of things, and this has been described as "the first formal attempt at dictatorship by the proletariat in the extreme European west."

At the present time there are published O Combate, A Batalha, Rebate, Avante! and A Comunha, all newspapers in the Bolshevist or Communist interest, and all apparently financially strong. In the Chamber there was recently some discussion upon the origin of the funds of these newspapers, which, as it was said, seek to make the Portuguese Republic the western European vanguard of eastern sovietism, and both German and Russian money were spoken of, but nobody seemed to know what to make of the situation, and it was suggested that in Portugal as elsewhere there were "insuperable difficulties" in elucidating the truth. The government has lately been attempting to take strong measures against some of the papers, and has been suspending some of them, but it evidently feels itself to be up against an extremely difficult problem which, in existing circumstances, it has hardly the strength to tackle.

One thing insisted upon by those conversant with the situation is that whoever is gaining from the production of these newspapers, certainly Portugal is not. For the country is peculiarly dependent on her allies and their continued friendliness to her, and yet when the news of the signing of the peace treaty was issued O Combate headed the intelligence with the

big line "The Great Crime Is Consummated." The mildest things that the Bolshevik newspapers say about President Wilson, Mr. Clemenceau, and Mr. Lloyd George is that they are imperialists, slaves of the bourgeoisie, and assassins of the German people, while all possible praises have been lavished on Bela Kun and the Russian Bolsheviks, who, it is declared, are the only guarantors of a happy social future.

Newspapers Suspend Publication

Recently, then, the Book and Newspaper Federation, the trade union of compositors and others, made certain demands upon the newspaper proprietors of Lisbon, as the result of which there was a general meeting of all the representatives of all individuals or companies owning the papers. The meeting was in a conciliatory mood and was showing a disposition to meet the demands of the federation to the utmost possible extent, when suddenly the representative of A. Batalha, a recently established newspaper, which is the mouthpiece of the Portuguese Labor Federation, rose and, to the astonishment of all present, stated that the federation had passed a resolution by which all printing operators were called upon not to engage in the type-setting or printing of any newspaper, whenever any hindrance in any way was placed in the way of the circulation of A. Batalha.

The meeting naturally protested in the most energetic manner against any threat of this kind, and it was there and then decided to suspend the publication of all the newspapers represented at the meeting—except of course A. Batalha. The newspapers thus concerned, none of which came out on the following day or for nearly a fortnight, were the following dailies: Capital, Epoca, Diaria de Noticias, Jornal de Comercio, Jornal da Tarde, Luta, Manha, Mundo, Opiniao, Portugal, Republica, Seculo, Vanguardia, and Vitoria. Among these newspapers represented every shade of Portuguese opinion, from Roman Catholic conservatism to the most advanced Republicanism—all except the Bolshevik.

It was quickly discovered that the decision, however necessary it might have appeared, had one grave fault, in that it left the field clear to A. Batalha and any other Bolshevik papers published. A Batalha came out every morning, and its evening edition, *Avante!* every night in full vigor, taking full advantage of the situation. The other Lisbon newspapers which had suspended their publication therefore determined to print one joint newspaper to give the general news of Portugal and the world and to state the anti-Bolshevik case. This, it was agreed, should not be any of the regular journals, but a separate and specially improvised sheet, and it was called *A Imprensa*, meaning *The Press*. It was edited and produced by a combination of the foremost Lisbon journalists, including Augusto de Castro, Hermano Neves, Jose Pereira da Rosa, and Manuel Guimaraes, and, being really a fine newspaper, it carried, in its peculiar circumstances of combination, a great authority.

Thus a most remarkable situation was opened.

FURTHER LOANS TO EUROPE ADVISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — George E. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, told the National Implement and Vehicle Association here yesterday that he felt "it is to our interest not to attempt to collect payment on our loans to European countries, even interest payments, for some years to come, until their industries have recovered, and that we ought to make them further loans to help them to a speedy recovery of their position and their productive capacity."

"I do not think," he continued, "that these countries are going to be crushed by their indebtedness, or that their debts are going to be paid by grinding the faces of the people. They never can be paid by any policy that reduces their productive power. I believe that before many years it will be possible for these countries to refund the debts they now owe to the United States in the open market in this country, so they will be held by individual investors and gradually bought up in their own country, where the best markets for them probably will exist."

DELAY AT PEACE CONFERENCE DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, yesterday authorized a denial of the report from Paris that the American peace delegation was hampered in its work because of the inability of President Wilson to make decisions upon questions submitted to him.

Secretary Lansing said all questions submitted are being answered by the Department of State in the regular way established by the President, and that, so far as he is advised, the peace conference is proceeding satisfactorily.

ENFORCEMENT ACT REFERRED FOR REVIEW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Immediately after the act for the enforcement of war-time and constitutional prohibition was received at the White House yesterday, it was sent to the Department of Justice for consideration as to its constitutionality. The opinion of the Attorney-General will not reach the White House before Monday for the guidance of the President in approving or rejecting the act.

BRITISH MEMBERS QUIT CONFERENCE

Dissatisfaction Manifested Over Ruling at Cotton Congress—Plans Concluded for a Permanent World Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana — It appeared last night as if all the work of the cotton conference and all the carefully laid plans of more than a year by 18 nations for settlement of the world's cotton problems by this conference would come to nothing. Late in the afternoon, following a suspension of all established rules, and the offering of every resolution to the full membership of the conference for a majority vote, the British delegates arose in a body and withdrew from the meeting. Late last night leaders of the United States growers, spinners and manufacturers were endeavoring to persuade those British delegates to return and to extend the conference for another day.

The trouble started when virtually all the important measures prepared by the spinners-growers committee, as outlined in Wednesday's dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, failed of adoption because of conflict of interest among the 11 classes of the traders represented at the conference.

New Ruling Unsatisfactory
In order to save the day and not set at naught all the year's work of preparation for the conference, the members discarded the rule that all conferees must agree unanimously on any measure before it could be considered officially approved, and substituted a new ruling that all proposed measures should be submitted to a vote of the entire conference, and could be passed by a majority vote of even one. When this was done, the British delegates rose, as if by previous agreement, and withdrew from the conference.

The resolutions were then taken up clause by clause, and each clause subjected to vote by the whole conference. Under this system the 14 point resolution of the spinners-growers committee, which really embodied 14 distinct resolutions, was passed, with the exception of the clause seeking the abolition of buying cotton on call, or gambling in cotton.

This was done when virtually every resolution of importance was voted down because of the objection of one set of delegates or another to one or two paragraphs of each resolution. It was then deemed best to get the sentiment of the whole convention by a majority vote, with the result that the resolutions were made the official statement of the conference.

Permanent Organization
Prior to this discussion among the delegates, permanent organization of the world's cotton conference had been effected, with Sir Herbert A. Dixon, head of the entire British delegation, nominated for president until the next meeting. Manchester, England, was chosen as the meeting place for the 1921 conference. Rufus R. Wilson, secretary of the present conference, was chosen to occupy that position permanently.

Plans for the world organization provided that each country where cotton is grown, spun or sold will be represented by one or more vice-presidents, among the officers. The American vice-president nominated by the committee is Fuller E. Galloway of LaGrange, Georgia, head of the United States cotton mission which went abroad last summer to instill interest into Europe for the conference in New Orleans. Mr. Galloway is one of the largest plantation owners in the South. The constitution also provides that there shall be individual memberships in the world body, but that representation shall be solely by groups. Ten groups will be named.

The general session adopted a report asking for endorsement by the conference of a recommendation to Congress relative to the law governing deliveries. The prayer to Congress urges it to reestablish the old law, providing for 21 days for delivery when the present special act, which limits deliveries to 11 days, expires next April. The general conference also adopted an amendment to this same resolution providing for simultaneous delivery all over the country at 1:30 p. m., central time, of daily spot cotton quotations.

FARM WORKERS AND THE 48-HOUR BILL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday) — The Labor representatives of the subcommittee of the joint provisional committee, set up to arrange for the establishment of a proposed National Industrial Council, met this afternoon to discuss the attitude they should adopt to the scheme in view of the government's intention to exclude agricultural laborers from the provisions of the 48-hour bill.

The government's reply to the subcommittee's ultimatum is being considered, and unless it is considered satisfactory, it is probable that the Labor representatives will decline to take any further part in the scheme for an industrial council. The entire provisional committee, however, will be summoned before any drastic action is taken.

Wednesday—the trade union section of the provisional joint committee, formed last February to organize a National Industrial Council to secure industrial peace, has definitely declined to proceed with its formation unless the government is prepared to include agricultural workers in its 48-hour bill.

All parties represented on the provisional joint committee originally agreed that agricultural laborers

should be included in the 48-hour week but the landed representatives, and farmers generally, subsequently induced the government to agree to their exclusion. The Daily Express Labor correspondent today states that matters have reached a crisis and that an ultimatum has been presented to the government demanding a reversal of the decision to exclude agricultural workers from the 48-hour bill. The ultimatum also urgently requested an immediate reply, to be considered at a meeting of the trade union section of the provisional joint committee tomorrow because at this meeting a decision will be taken as to whether any attempt shall be made to carry the proposal for the establishment of a national industrial council further or whether the whole project shall be dropped.

CONFIDENCE VOTED IN FRENCH CABINET

Proposal That Municipal Elections Should Have Priority Over Legislative Rejected in Chamber by 324 Votes to 132

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday) — Mr. Clemenceau received a vote of confidence yesterday when the proposal that the municipal should have priority over the legislative elections was rejected in the Chamber of Deputies by 324 votes to 132.

The Chamber was discussing the order in which the various elections, legislative, senatorial, municipal and cantonal should take place, the suffrage committee having proposed, through Aristide Briand, that the municipal elections should have the priority. This, however, was opposed by Mr. Clemenceau, who maintained that the country should be given the opportunity of expressing its opinion on the principal political questions and that election of deputies should come first.

The government's proposal was accepted with the proviso that the new Chamber should meet on December 8, the elections to be completed on November 16.

PARIS, France (Wednesday) — (By The Associated Press) — The Clemenceau Ministry was sustained in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon by a vote of 324 to 132. The Premier thus victoriously emerged from the bitter and best organized assault which the Ministry had ever faced, the Chamber adopting the Cabinet's policy on the chronological order of the elections, placing the legislative elections first, on November 16, and the senatorial and municipal elections in that order.

For the first time, Aristide Briand, the former Premier, came out openly in leading the Opposition forces, but Mr. Clemenceau's majority was the largest he had ever received, when the question of confidence was presented.

Preparations had been going on for months for this test of strength, the opposition awaiting the ratification of the peace treaty to make a definite attack on the Ministry.

Mr. Clemenceau had a bitter oratorical contest with Mr. Briand. The result of the vote makes it positive that Mr. Clemenceau's platform will go before the people, his opponent's avowed intention of forcing a postponement of the mandate of the Chamber having failed. In his speech, Mr. Clemenceau said in part:

"In the whole of Europe, it is the people of France which has best stood the test of the long and difficult months after the armistice and has behaved best. This is without a slight to our allies."

"The whole subject in a nutshell is, we are emerging from five years of war, a condition which you seem to target. I am willing to repose confidence in the French people. I ask this Chamber to give me its confidence."

CREATION OF BUREAU OF STATISTICS URGED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday) — Albert Thomas, former Socialist Minister of Munitions, has given a warning against the system of state subsidies for the reduction of the high cost of living, opposing the demand for complete freedom of trade. The world markets, he declares, at present are so upset by the long continued hostilities that the only way to cause a drop in price is to reestablish the practice of purchases by the inter-allied commission. Mr. Thomas advocates the creation in each country of a bureau of statistics, to study the prevailing prices and the available stocks, so as to allot the products according to needs to each country.

COLONEL LOGAN IS CHOSEN COMMANDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

WORCESTER, Massachusetts — Col. Edward L. Logan of Boston, Massachusetts, who commanded the three hundred and first regiment in France, was unanimously chosen first commander of the Massachusetts organization of the American Legion at its convention in the Hotel Bancroft here yesterday. The original vote gave him 531 of the 703 delegates to the convention, and he was promptly given a new honor by the decision to make the vote unanimous.

Louis A. Frothingham, former Governor of Massachusetts, who served during the war as a major, was elected senior vice-commander without opposition.

PLAN TO RAISE LAKE WATER LEVEL

Chicago Offers Government Large Sum for Engineering Project to Offset Loss of Water Through Its Famous Drainage Canal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — To offset the amount of water which the Chicago drainage canal is daily drawing from the Great Lakes to carry off Chicago's sewage, the sanitary district of Chicago yesterday authorized an appropriation of \$2,225,000 for the construction of engineering works called to raise the level of Lake Ontario several inches and the level of Lake Erie 13 inches, and to stabilize the flow of the St. Lawrence River the year round. The sanitary district will make this tender to the Secretary of War, through him to be submitted to the army engineers.

The great project of the Chicago drainage canal, which claimed the attention of the world on its completion in 1900, when it reversed the flow of the Chicago River from Lake Michigan into the Mississippi system, had this flaw in it, which has threatened to throw it on the scrap heap, that the canal is taking more water than the government allows. Suit was brought by the government four years ago to reduce the flow. Canada has objected and so have lake cities of the United States, which declared lake levels were being lowered in their harbors. What the sanitary district proposes to do is to build works to compensate what the government claims will be the effect of a continuous diversion of the present flow from the Great Lakes at Chicago—to restore and maintain.

"The sanitary trustees authorized an expenditure for the building of movable dams in the Niagara River and a dam at Ogdensburg, New York," said Walter G. Clark, chairman of the lake levels committee, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor last night. "The Ogdensburg dam will equalize the depth of water in the St. Lawrence River over the 12 months. They have low water in the river three months of the year. The dam will hold back the heavy flow. Impounding the waters is what it really amounts to."

"In the Niagara River we have planned movable dams to be floated out shortly before the time of ice jams. Movable dams were adopted to satisfy fears of the ice in riparian rights owners. These dams will raise the level of Lake Erie 13 inches. The Ogdensburg dam will raise the level of Lake Ontario several inches, and the level of Lake Huron will really be raised also. The estimated cost at the present time of the Niagara River dams is \$1,250,000 and of the Ogdensburg dam, \$1,000,000."

Mr. Clark said the investment of between \$150,000 and \$200,000 in the Chicago sewage disposal system was involved in the lake level situation.

The engineering committee of the sanitary district, of which Mr. Clark is also chairman, brought another question of eight years' standing to a close yesterday, when the packers agreed to pay 60 per cent of the cost of a sludge plant to take care of their trade wastes in the stockyards district. The district will pay the rest. The plant will cost \$400,000. Packers have held out against paying so much.

FORCED LANDING BY LIEUTENANT MAYNARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

OMAHA, Nebraska — Lieut. Belyin W. Maynard, the leading transcontinental flier, made a forced landing four miles north of Wahoo, Nebraska, yesterday noon, following the breaking of the crankshaft of his motor. Neither he nor his observer was injured. Lieutenant Maynard was 2500 feet in the air when the propeller stopped, giving him warning of the broken shaft. He coasted to the ground, landing in a pasture.

Within 20 minutes after landing, Lieutenant Maynard was en route to Yutan, Nebraska, 15 miles distant, where was the wreck of another plane in the transcontinental aerial derby, which landed earlier in the week. The motor of this plane was undamaged and Lieutenant Maynard planned to transfer it to his plane. The War Department authorized the change. Lieutenant Maynard expected to be able to continue his trip today.

FRANCE ADVISED TO KEEP WAR MATERIEL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday) — In a debate in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday Andre Lefevre spoke of the immense amount of French war materiel and German armaments which was on hand. The credits for military expenditure were voted in the budget and the army commission advised the government to keep the war materiel and to preserve a large stock of powder.

The debate on the general policy of the Cabinet will only begin when the law determining the order of the elections has been passed.

NINETEEN PARK POLICEMEN OUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts — The Metropolitan Park Commission has refused to reconsider its decision in the case of 19 park policemen who left duty at the time the Boston city police went on strike, and those men have been discharged from the force. The

men were given a retrial when they contended that they had misunderstood orders.

At a meeting of 2500 women, relatives and friends of the striking police, resolutions were adopted declaring the police commissioner of Boston, Edwin U. Curtis, responsible for the rioting on the first night of the strike because, although he had remaining of the force more than the normal number of policemen on night duty, he refused to put them on street duty; and also that his action in discharging the strikers and reinstating other men on the force is illegal. Harold J. Laski, a member of the Harvard faculty and widely known as an author on sociological subjects, attacked the police commissioner as responsible for failure to protect the public.

Governor Coolidge has expressed thanks to Harvard University for furnishing volunteer policemen when the police went on strike. The faculty of Bowdoin College has sent a message of congratulation to Mr. Curtis on his attitude. Mr. Curtis was graduated from Bowdoin in the class of 1882.

ALBANIANS OPPOSE MANDATE PROPOSAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday) — The Albanian delegation to the Peace Conference has sent Mr. Clemenceau a strong protest against the speech of Tommaso Tittoni in the Italian Chamber on September 27, to the effect that Italy should have a mandate in Albania and obtain Valona, whilst the Corfu canal should be neutralized.

The delegation declared that the Albanian people will never recognize the Italian title to Valona, adding that the strategic naval necessities on which Italy bases her claims have ceased to exist, as Italy possesses Poland and several islands of Dalmatia.

The people of Albania, said the protest, will neither consent to be bound by economic arrangements concluded without their consent nor submit to the humiliation of a mandate, depriving them of their sovereignty and the independence accorded them by the London conference of 1913.

JOSEPH CAILLAUX THANKS ELECTORS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday) — Joseph Caillaux has addressed a letter of thanks to his electors in the Sarthe Department, who proposed him as a candidate in the coming elections, saying that he cannot believe that after having been incarcerated for 21 months he should be refused the opportunity of explaining himself before the whole electorate.

Plans for Caillaux Trial

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris News Office
PARIS, France (Wednesday) — Joseph Caillaux will appear in the high court composed of senators, on October 23. The first sitting will be a purely formal act at which the indictment will be read and formal evidence as to identity will be taken and the accused will be allowed to make some remarks before the court. The court will adjourn for a considerable period, as the senators wish to take part in the electoral campaign and two of Mr. Caillaux's defenders are seeking election as deputies. Only the senators, who are present at the first session, will be entitled to sit as judges during the trial.

WEEK DEMANDED TO FULFILL PEACE TERMS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday) — According to a semi-official announcement in the Temps the coming into force of the peace treaty will be delayed, as the Allies demand a week for the fulfillment of the terms.

Council of Five Fails to Meet

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday) — The Council of Five did not meet yesterday because the French representatives were attending a meeting of ministers. The reason the American Government refused to sign the air convention is, according to United States patent office experts, the failure of the convention to protect certain American patent rights. The reason involves a technical explanation and it is believed that the objection can be removed as the United States has six months in which to reject or accept the convention.

BOSTON STREET HEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts — The Boston Common Society, it is announced, will interpose strenuous resistance to any proposal to slice land from Boston Common to widen Tremont Street or Boylston Street, on which traffic is congested. A hearing will be held today at 11 a. m. in City Hall annex on a proposal to make Tremont Street a one-way street.

ELECTION CANDIDATES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland (Wednesday) — Prof. Gilbert Murray will be the Liberal candidate for Glasgow University. The Unionists will nominate Mr. Bonar Law and the Socialists will run Bertrand Russell. A lively contest is expected.

POLICE STRIKE UP IN CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

WORCESTER, Massachusetts — The Massachusetts Police Association, in its annual convention here yesterday, referred to the executive board the question of the Boston police strike, with full power to take any action which it may deem advisable.

STRONG STAND ON SHANTUNG URGED

Dr. Ferguson Declares Failure to Defend American Ideals Would Tend to Strengthen the Military Party in Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts — The United States need not be apprehensive of causing war by expressing firmly its public opinion regarding the Shantung settlement, since if it does so the liberal elements in Japanese public life will be encouraged, declared Dr. John C. Ferguson, for many years adviser to the Chinese Government, in an address at the Boston City Club last night. Failure, however, to defend American ideals at this time, he said, would tend to strengthen the military party in Japan, and if that party is strengthened, sooner or later the United States must pay the penalty. Dr. Ferguson also warned against forcing China to arm and to become a military nation. Should that occur, he said, there is no coalition that could withstand her.

Dr. Ferguson contended that the part of the United States in the war was not, as some persons have said, so insignificant that it ought not to exert a large influence in the settlement. This country, he declared, had given great support to the Allies long before it entered the war; it should never have compromised any ideals with other nations which have been accustomed to compromise.

China United on Shantung

The "fourteen points" he characterized as points of honor and he expressed regret that so few of them were in the treaty. The Constitution of the United States, he said, is founded on higher ideals than the covenant of the League of Nations, which deals with governments instead of with people, as does the Constitution. Because of this country's belief in the rights of people, he said, it views the Shantung settlement as running counter to American ideals and the basis of the United States Constitution.

China is divided in other respects, but absolutely united on the Shantung question, he asserted. There is no difference between the province farthest north and that farthest south, under the Peking Government or the southern military government. The Chinese did not want Germany in 1918 and do not want Japan now; China has never willingly given away or bartered any territory.

Dr. Ferguson praised the Hay Open Door policy as the only effective policy ever adopted toward China. During the aftermath of the Boxer uprising—a patriotic revolt brought on by the German occupation of Kiaochow—and of the Russo-Japanese War, Europe was ready to partition China, but the Hay doctrine stood in the way. Those crises, he said, were more serious than that which China faces now, yet the public opinion of the United States had prevented partitioning and had proved itself the strongest force in the Far East.

Assertion of Stand Needed

There will be no war, he said, if the Senate refuses to sanction turning over 38,000,000 Chinese to an alien yoke.

"We need send no army or fear no war," he declared. "What we should fear is lack of moral courage whereby we would fail to do our part in this great crisis."

Europe should be told, as well as Japan, he said, that our policy toward weak and dependent nations is not theirs, and that we prefer our own. That assertion in itself, without army or navy, would do much toward maintaining the peace of the Far East, he declared.

"I do not believe we should hesitate to send back the whole treaty to be handled by the Paris conference again rather than do injustice to 38,000,000 inhabitants of Shantung," he said. "We should not hesitate to send it back a dozen times if need be to impress upon the Allies that rather than sacrifice our ideals we are not afraid of the deliberations of any Paris conference."

No nation which has seized Chinese territory in the past, he said, has asked us to endorse the seizure. That is what Japan does now. Japan's progress has been remarkable, he said, but much of it has been due to

the protection and friendship of the United States, which refused to allow other nations to take territorial concessions in Japan and which wanted none there. Japan, as the beneficiary of that policy, he said, should be the last to oppose the same policy to aid China.

China's Peaceful Conquest

Dr. Ferguson told how the Chinese had conquered the Manchus after the latter had gained control of the country, by making them Chinese through peaceful methods. If Europeans make their homes in China, he said, they adopt Chinese characteristics readily. Japan, if in full control of China, would in time, he thought, be conquered peacefully just as the Manchus were, and merged into the Chinese race. The Chinese policy of adapting its ancient civilization to modern needs, he felt, is sounder than the Japanese imitative policy, though less spectacular.

China, he said, is not warlike, but if driven into militarism would become a menace to the whole world. No man in Shantung wants to become Japanese; why make the Shantung population Japanese?

Japan, according to Dr. Ferguson, is not united in the Shantung policy. The military and imperialistic party favors it, but the growing liberal party does not; it is the duty of the United States, he said, to align itself with and to support strongly the liberal party, and unless it does it must eventually pay the penalty. A militaristic Japan, he said, would be as great a menace to the peace of the Far East and of the world as was militaristic Germany to the peace of Europe.

Appeal for Korea

Dr. Sygman Rhee Charges Japan With Unjust Treatment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — In an address before the student body of Princeton University, Dr. Sygman Rhee, representative in the United States of the Korean movement for independence, charged that Japan had introduced licensed vice and the opium traffic into Korea and that every method had been employed to keep from the outside world knowledge of what had actually occurred in his country during the period of Japanese domination. Dr. Rhee will deliver a series of lectures on Japan's record as a colonial power.

"The cause of Korea," he said, "awaits the international publicity that will advise the world of Korea's situation. We have faith in the people of the world, in the people of the United States, and in international justice. It is, therefore, our purpose and our message to advise the world of those facts."

Japan has sought to prevent our publishing the facts to the world. She suppressed all the newspapers, censored all the mail, seized telephone and telegraph lines, obtained control of the cables and does not allow the Koreans to leave the country, fearing that they might tell the facts. "Nevertheless, the facts have leaked out here and there, and the world is beginning to realize and to know that an awful crime has been committed. Truth will out. The whole hidden history of the last 10 years of Japan's oppression and atrocities in Korea is revealed to the world by the modern spotlight of publicity."

"The Japanese Governor-General is supreme in Korea, responsible only to the Emperor of Japan. True, it has been recently reported that a civil governor is appointed, but, in fact, the Governor-General must be of a certain military rank. His government is, therefore, like the Government of Japan, militaristic to the core."

KING AT LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, California — An automobile parade, a luncheon, and a trip to motion picture studios were the chief features of the program of entertainment for King Albert of Belgium, his royal consort, and Crown Prince Leopold, during their brief visit here yesterday. Mayor M. H. Snyder, the official host, entertained the King when he was here more than 20 years ago as the Duke of Brabant. Mr. Snyder was Mayor at the time.



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THE WINDOW OF THE WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Towards its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Ancient Wireless

Describing the life of Capri with its ruins, palaces, and the remains of its ancient lighthouse, a writer who combines the history of the past with the ruins that remain today, thinks that there may have been an ancient wireless station of ancient Rome. Tiberius is known to have spent 11 years of his life on Capri and to have successfully directed the affairs of the Roman Empire without coming to Rome. It is known also that the Romans possessed mirrors of large size; and tradition comes down from an earlier time that Alexander the Great had placed on the lighthouse at Alexandria a mirror "constructed with so much art that by means of it he could see the fleets of his enemies at 100 leagues distance." That the Greeks signalled with such a mirror seems highly probable, and that signalling by mirrors was an efficiently developed system by the time Tiberius came to Capri is certainly believable, the more so as a passage in Tacitus describes Tiberius watching from the summit of a lofty cliff for the signal from Rome "which he had ordered to be made if anything occurred, lest the messengers should be tardy." Mention is also made by a Greek historian of a method of signalling which provided all the letters of the alphabet with corresponding signals. And so the idea that the ruined lighthouse on Capri was once a signal station for the Emperor Tiberius is by no means unbelievable; nor is it impossible that regular news bulletins and reports from Rome were received daily, and that a mirror on the lighthouse flashed back the directions to his subordinates by which Tiberius governed the far-flung Roman Empire.

Court Procedure in Japan

Having no jury to impress, says a correspondent describing a trial in a modern Japanese court room, neither the Japanese public prosecutor nor the lawyer for the defense makes any attempt at oratory, and for that reason the trial of a prisoner proceeds rapidly. It is a quiet and solemn business. The court is open to the public, but only persons who can show a better reason than curiosity are admitted, and each spectator must take his place quietly and not speak above a whisper. The legal stage is set, so to speak, to create a real respect for the majesty of the law; and the prisoners, led into court in single file, handcuffed and fastened to each other by a stout rope, wear each a kind of wicker mask, which looks to western eyes very much like a waste-paper basket upside down, to conceal his shame from curious observers. Four judges, gowned in stiff black robes and crowned with black crepe caps, preside at the trial, one of whom questions the prisoner, as his case is called, and he rises from the row of fellow culprits, and takes his place, no longer wearing his waste-paper basket, in front of the judges. The examination of witnesses and the taking of evidence is made as simple and expeditious as possible; the judges decide upon the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. The system, apparently, works well because the courts are generally regarded as just and the judges honest; so much so, indeed, that the recent charge of spite made against a procurator in Kobe attracted wide attention as something very unusual, and was investigated with a thoroughness that confirmed respect for the honesty of the bench in general.

Auberge du Pigeon

Straasbourg, French once more, is unfolding like a rose to the sun. The old life has begun again as it was lived before the interruption in 1871. Houses are throwing open their shutters and hanging up once familiar signs. One of them, the Pigeon Inn, one of the glories of Strasbourg with its painted wood carvings, its old windows and curious ship decorations, has reopened its doors. It was built in 1331 and began its career under the sign of "Au Pigeon." Then later the sign changed to "Au Pigeon Blanc," and for two centuries the inn was the rendezvous of the university students. After 1870 the sign was taken down, the Pigeon Blanc's hospitality ceased and the house became the headquarters of a Roman Catholic society. The days of its ecclesiastical importance are happily over. The inn becomes the "Pigeon Blanc" once more, opening a new chapter of its long history under true Alsatian management.

Photographing the former Kaiser The path was considered the most secluded in the garden of the former Kaiser's Amerongen residence; therefore the Kaiser used it for his morning walk. A high wall shut it off from the

highway, but not so high as a load of hay. And, so one morning there came along the road a load of hay driven by what looked like a peasant but was really a photographer. The Kaiser greeted the peasant, and for the moment thought no more about him, for an honest farmer busily rearranging the hay on his cart on the other side of the wall was not a spectacle of compelling interest to a deposed majesty. The former Kaiser came down the path with a telegram which evidently pleased him, for, as they say in the movie studios, he "registered" satisfaction: he lifted one arm in the air, and laughed with joy. The telegram, it appeared later, announced a visit from the former Crown Prince. Meantime when the peasant wasn't pitching hay he was taking photographs from the convenient height of his hay load. Presently he was discovered. A general who had come on the scene rushed outside, ordered the guards to arrest the audacious fellow. But even that emergency had been provided for: the guards captured blank plates, and a seemingly innocent bystander escaped with the negatives. And after that one is hardly surprised to hear that the former Emperor of Germany walked no more on his especially secluded path.

The Passing of the Junk

Events in China move toward greater railway transportation for the Szechuan region, where traffic for centuries has been by water on the Yang-tse-kiang; and looking forward to what sooner or later is inevitable, observers in China see a time coming when the Chinese junk will be a memory, and the craft on the river will be as modern as the freight cars that will have come to share the distribution of commodities from what was a rich and prosperous Province so long ago as the travels of Marco Polo. The junks, however, are still in commission, and their number counts up into many thousands; there are big junks and little, for they range from 10 tons to more than 100, and the largest of them measure 115 by 15 feet and are 7 feet deep. But the Yang-tse-kiang is a variable river, and has its seasons when few junks are willing to risk navigation. Steam has so far done little to introduce a new order. The first trip up the river under steam was made in 1898, but nothing seems to have been done toward regular steam traffic until some 10 years ago, and an account of the Yang-tse at present mentions only two steam vessels. Little as there is in the appearance of the river to indicate that the junk is ending its long period of clumsy and picturesque service, the belief, however, is current that Szechuan is on the eve of both railway and steam development and that the junks will soon be visibly fewer in number and disappear altogether sooner than one might imagine.

The Welcome of the Wattle

Australia's national flower, the golden wattle, has played its part in the welcome to Australian soldiers, and the motor cars which run from the transports to the discharging depot are filled with blossom as well as with khaki. Equally happy is the custom in some cities of utilizing Wattle Day as an occasion for a special appeal on behalf of children's charities. It is worth noting that a correspondent in the Sydney Morning Herald declares that the word "wattle" comes from the "wattle-and-daub" huts made by the early pioneers by the aid of the twigs and branches of a strange tree laden with beautiful yellow, ball-shaped flowers. "They began the weaving—the wattle—of such a fabric as the world has never before seen, the warp and woof of a fabric which was in after years to stretch across the globe with never a breaking strand—the fabric of an empire."

The Generals of Haiti

Haiti, as a country, impresses a recent traveler with the multiplicity of its generals and the variety and gorgeousness of their uniforms. In the "Black Republic" the title of "General" it appears, is conferred for any sort of service to the State or, as is probably even more effective in providing revenue for the makers of uniforms, to the political party that happens to be in power. Military experience is not necessary to become a general, although apparently any and all generals are more or less recognized as such by the private soldiers recruited by a compulsory system, and so poorly and irregularly paid that a visitor to the President's palace must sometimes distribute coppers to the entire military body guard expectantly lined up to receive him. As soon as the citizen who has earned the gratitude of State or party receives his appointment, says the Chronicle, he "immediately buys himself a uniform of whatever color and style his fancy may dictate, to which he adds a collection of all sorts and kinds of medals." His next need is a charger: he acquires one of the diminutive ponies of the island, vaults or climbs into the saddle, and is complete.

SCENES THAT LIVE

These are the scenes that live through afterdays:

Vermilion tulips in an April rain.
The fresh breeze rippling over ripening grain.
And far-off steeples lifting in blue haze.
The woodland paths that lead to unknown lands,
And smoky hills where summer flees across;
The fading skyline where the breakers toss
And surf that thunders over lonely straits.

The driving sail that melts before our eyes,
And meadows when the tide comes brimming through;
The cloud ships sailing in the central blue,
And western walls where sunset's fire dies.

AWAKENING LEON, A SLEEPY TOWN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Those who would see and enjoy Leon with its old antiquity, its peculiar charm of seeming asleep in a far-distant past, its drowsiness, its indifference to life and all proceeding in the world, its exclusive self-centeredness, its ways of its own and its resulting discomforts, as they knew them all but a few years ago and delighted in them—even the peculiar discomforts!—as in rarities of a special character, should hurry quickly to the capital of the old kingdom in the northwest of Spain, else they will be too late.

And even by this they are already in some important respects too late, for Leon is no longer what it used to be. The war, universal transformer of persons, places, and conditions, in which Spain had none but a particularly passive part, has nevertheless changed her in many important respects. It has made notable differences to towns and cities where new manufactures, either to help Spain to live in independence or to make profit from the needs of the warriors, sprang up in abundance. Even big Barcelona, which did such a tremendous trade with France, has been changed a little.

But the change that has come over Leon is the most surprising in Spain, and in its own humble way probably the most surprising indeed even in Europe.

A Rip Van Winkle City

Of all European cities with a great past this was surely the most Rip Van Winkle city, and it was even much harder to imagine it being in any sense awakened and modernized than to imagine that of Toledo, for after all Toledo has a business and it has a thousand tourist visitors for each one with which old Leon has felt herself to be troubled. Leon could not be thought of as ever being roused; all who visited it felt that it would crumble on through another thousand years or more and perhaps decay away to nothing but a deserted mass of lichen-covered stones, or would anyhow, somehow go.

And lo! Leon has awakened to progress—new streets, new shops, new hotels, a bustle and commotion and eagerness nearly everywhere, signs of prosperity, a general brightening up, and—hard to imagine in Leon if not yet seen—automobiles ever all along the streets and doubling round the corners in the most adventurous manner.

The war has done it. But how could Leon be concerned with the war and profit by it? Mines! At the time of Spain's greatest anxieties on the coal question in the early stages of the war new mines were opened up in this district richly laden with coal, and, following upon this enterprise, some new cultivation first for the benefit of the miners and afterward for others, was conducted in the fertile plain round about. The Leonese to their surprise found that a little energy was by no means disagreeable, it became a habit, then new ideals and ambitions were formed, and the result is the new and marvelous Leon.

Started by the Romans

Of course it was the Romans who in the distant ages started Leon, then in succeeding centuries the Goths took it, Witiza sparing it as he did not others. Then the Moors had it, Pelayo recovered it, the Moors occupied it again, and so on through many vicissitudes until in the twelfth century it was the seat of the court of the Emperor Alfonso VII. Then it was important in its way and apparently well-to-do, but the basis of its prosperity was nothing more stable than this kindly patronage, and when it ceased and the princes and nobles departed, Leon fell from its high estate. A few nobles remained behind, but with bad administration their lands became impoverished and they with them. The old castles became dilapidated. A few farmers labored in the district with fair profit, but Leon generally, in the shadow of its marvelous cathedral, one of the finest in Europe, went to sleep, and in its sleep to dream of its brilliant past. As the cynics of Spain itself say that if they have lost most other things they have still their splendid language, so Leon felt that it had still its cathedral, little more.

Delight to the Traveler

Yet the traveler, well off the beaten track, found his way there, delighted in the place. There was a little hotel, the Suiza, long since gone, which was excellent in a modest way and wonderfully picturesque; the people were delightful in their costumes unaffected by any exterior tendencies of fashion or custom, and the narrow streets with the low-roofed houses were the most fascinating studies in Indian red and burn sienna. Flowers bloomed and birds sang, and in Leon one half began to think there was some advantage in lack of progress, so much disturbing, after all, its place in the general economy of Spain was that of a museum simply. It seemed a town of sadness, and to live on memories.

But there were things about Leon, unseen by the hurrying traveler, that were not good. They are still there, but their measure is for the first time being reduced. Its cathedral is a symbol of much imposition upon the people. Clerical extortion is rampant and the evils of the clerical influence and tendency, arrogance and tyranny, have borne hardly upon Leon for long past. The municipal government is exclusive to a class and corrupt, and so with the other public and semi-public institutions. The schools are or have been conducted in the worst conditions.

Now when the war began, and soon afterward, there was the demand for coal. Somebody in Leon saw the great opportunity, told it to others, and it was seized. The transformation that has taken place does the people of Leon an infinite credit, far more than

in most similar cases, because it was dictated by better motives than those of simple avarice. The people seemed to see that if they could thus exploit their resources they might achieve a new economic independence for themselves and knock the sacerdotal machine with its abuses to pieces.

Will It Last?

Before the war only three or four mines in the locality, those of Santa Lucia, Sabero and Matallana, were exploited to any extent whatever. Now many others have been started in Laceda, Bierzo, Riano and many other parts; the material success and prosperity that has ensued have been enormous, and in four years many of the people there have made simply fabulous fortunes. They say that there are men who were day laborers in 1914 who now have hundreds of thousands of pesetas tucked away. Great administrative reforms have taken place. The Calle de Alfonso V, the Calle de Julio del Campo and the Calle de Sierra Pambley are examples of new and modern streets, with equally modern houses and other constructions, that have arisen, and several of the old ones have been renovated.

But Leon now is disturbed by one great question. The war is over, the original need has gone; will all this last, or will there be a relapse to the old state of things? That depends on the Leonese.

VIGNETTES

The Bully and the Scoffer

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A city square.

Evening.
The brave little cluster of Salvation Army-ists, with their slightly out-of-tune musical instruments—their faces grave and determined under the rude glare of a pitiless arc light.

On the edge of the straggling crowd an enormous man. In his rowdy eyes a sort of ashamed grin, an amused tolerance of what he terms, in a chuckling aside, "th' show." Withal a certain deference.

Of a sudden the commotion of an alien visitor. A sudden cruel jibe against street preachers and scratchy music. A snort of derisive laughter and a titter of encouragement from the bystanders.

While the Salvation Army workers would have passed uncomplainingly over the intrusion, the big man will not. Striding over to the noisy one he grasps him unceremoniously by the collar. "Say—bo—whad'ya mean tryin' t' bust up th' show? Ain't these people better'n we are—an' don't yuh know enough? keep yuh mouth shut whien I guess but, by gum, I know enough t' keep quiet in church. Now yuh do the same, bo, 'er else I'll jest be 'bliged t' send yuh home. See?"

Gaby's Coat

Two shop girls.
Riding on a downtown subway train. A man, sitting next to one of the girls, holding a newspaper with headlines telling of Lord Dunsany and Gaby Deslys, who were fellow passengers with other interesting people on the steamship coming to America.

One girl: "Gee donchy' wisht yuh wuz Gaby Deslys—an' had kings 'n' w'z 'er chasin' round after yuh? Lookit—now it's a Lord somp'n 'er other—and oh lookit—it says she wuz wrapped in a coat o' silence—Hm—m—it must be great to be a actress . . ."

The Motorist and the Cat

A narrow street in the slums.
Chiefly inhabited by children and animals in various stages of age. In the almost exact center of the roadway a cat, lying absolutely motionless, asleep, its mouse-colored coat shadowy with dust and the flecks of tiny bits of paper blown against it from little heaps of refuse in the gutters.

A motor, charging down the cavern of the street at reckless speed, scattering the street and wakeful animals right and left, its horn screaming harshly.

The general echoing din is helped by derisive screams from the children. A sound of squealing brakes, and

the motor comes to a jolting stop just clear of the cat.

The driver, mouth grimly set, yanks open the door, jumps out and strides to the supine cat.

Picking it up gently, still incredibly sound asleep, he lays it on an adjacent door-step.

"No place for a cat to sleep—but yuh can't run over 'em—"

The children, open mouthed, astounded to silence at the action of the man, stand in ungainly attitudes staring after the motor as it goes hurtling on its way.

The Plaintiff of a Father

In a poorer section of the city where the dwellers do much of their shopping in the evening.

On the sidewalk, in the garish flare of shop windows, a baby carriage, containing a more or less happy youngster of a year or so. Standing, looking speculatively at the youngster a man, obviously the child's father, and as obviously disgruntled.

Now and then he gives the carriage a half push and a half yank, to insure a continued omission to cry on the part of his offspring.

Hurrying pedestrians jog and jostle the man in their passing to and fro, adding nothing to his peace of mind.

The mother, one suspects, has been gone an unconscionable length of time.

Finally, with the gasp of long endurance and exhausted patience, "Gee—kid—yuh'd oughter be glad yuh wuzn't born a woman!"

THRESHING CHANGES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In the olden days of farming, threshing was an event on the average farm, and while it was welcomed by the small boy who looked with wonder on the machinery for separating grain from the straw, and took advantage of his opportunity to slide down the newly piled straw stack, it was not always so regarded by the farmer's wife, who found in this only harder work for the time the threshing crew was to be fed.

Then in the wheat country of the northwestern United States came a change. The threshing crew became a thing apart from the life of the farm. Threshing meant the drawing in of a procession consisting of the threshing outfit, the bunk car, the cook car, and other transportation requirements, each outfit carrying its own threshing force and kitchen, and the only part the farmer had in the operation was the hauling away of the threshed grain, which did not in any way disturb the usual routine of the household, nor pile any additional duties upon the housekeeping management of the farm.

But again the pendulum is swinging back, and the big threshing outfit has had their day. The development of the small threshing machine is either to meet the demands, or has created the demand for a different method of handling grain all over the wheat country of the northwest. While there are yet large outfits in operation by the old-time crews, most of the threshing in the Dakotas this year has been done with small machines and small crews who are fed on the farms where they are operating. Many of these machines are individually owned and are not taken off the farm of the owner, who uses his tractor as power to operate the machine. Others are cooperatively owned by a small group of farmers, who collectively thresh the grain on their farms, but do not do commercial threshing, and these small outfits grow in number every year.

The reason for the change would probably lead into speculation to a large extent, but possibly what has done more to bring about this change than any other one thing is the tractor. Besides the plowing and heavy hauling this can be used as motive power for the thrasher as well, so that power at hand and the ever-increasing price asked by the commercial thrasher with his big outfit, have very likely been the two principal motives in the change. Whatever the cause, the farmer's wife is again being called upon to cook for threshing crews, and is meeting this requirement as farmers' wives always do in their help to build up the farm homes of America.

Cauliflower Kraft Cheese Salad

Cook 1 head cauliflower in boiling, salted water until tender. Drain carefully and cool, taking care to keep the cauliflower whole. When cool place in a salad bowl, lined with lettuce, pour over the dressing made by beating together oil, vinegar, salt and paprika. Sprinkle thickly with 1/2 lb. Kraft Cheddar Cheese cut in small pieces or forced through a colander. Garnish with strips of green pepper. From our Cheese Recipe Book, sent free to all.



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LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

The Six-Votes Question (No. 951)

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The latest development in the program of opposition to the League of Nations, in America, is the claim that the British Empire is to have six members of the Assembly while America is to have but one. It is an ingenious appeal and a fetching one when made to psychological prejudices. It is not a fair one, however, and the only real objection that might be logically made has not yet been made, that I have seen.

As at present situated the British Empire is not a political unit but is composed of four self-governing dominions, the United Kingdom and the Indian Empire. The self-governing dominions are practically independent nations giving allegiance to the British flag and King, but in all things affecting their interests, giving expression to their own will. They entered the war on their own initiative and remained to the end at their own expense. As nations, they had representatives at the Peace Conference, and it was they, not Great Britain for them, who agreed on nations to become members of the League of Nations. A fair description of the situation would be that six English-speaking nations having one king have six memberships in the League of Nations. There is no requirement put upon them that they vote as a unit on any question.

Again, the League of Nations, as organized, is composed of two bodies, the Assembly and the Council. The Council is composed of five members, and without unanimous agreement in the Council the vote of the Assembly cannot be effective. On the Council the British Empire has one representative just as the others have, and any recommendation from the Council to the Assembly must have been unanimously agreed to before being submitted.

As distinguished from the British Empire, the United States is a single political unit, and because of this is logically entitled to but one membership in either Assembly or Council. It should be remembered that a membership is taken not by an individual but by a nation—a political entity.

Should the United States be given six memberships it must be on the ground that six self-governing nations give allegiance to the American flag. In such a case, negotiation for membership would be made with each of the individual nations that took independent self-supporting action in the war—not from the mother country for all of them. The trouble is that the condition necessary to the holding of six memberships does not exist under the American flag. Should demands be made for membership on account of the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico and Alaska, for instance, the question of self-government would immediately come up and defeat them. The difference in the two situations is this: the self-governing dominions as nations, irrespective of what Great Britain may think about it, agree to come into the League of Nations, and because all of them come in there are six English-speaking nations represented in the League of Nations.

The real ground on which objection might be made, but on which, so far as I have seen, none has been made, is the possibility of federation of the British Empire. Should the Empire be federated, it would seem that the six British votes in the Assembly should be cast as one—that the work

of the Assembly be simplified. In any event, since the Council must agree to everything and be unanimous in its agreement, and since America is equally represented with the others, in the Council, the fallacy of the argument that she has not equal voting power in the League of Nations with Great Britain is clear. When America joins the League of Nations there will be seven instead of six English-speaking nations represented there.

(Signed) E. KENNEDY.
Minneapolis, Minnesota.
September 29, 1919.

RETURN OF MODERN CRUSADER

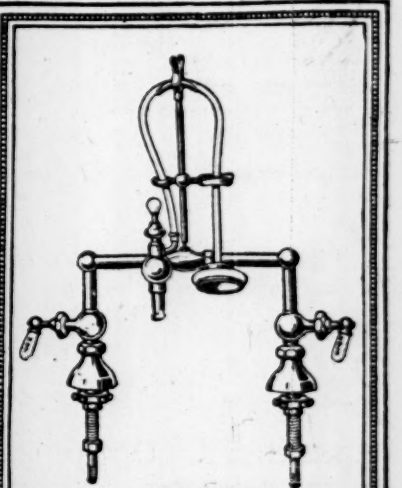
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A gray sky, such as can often be seen in London. The drab, almost mean houses in the Wilton Road, Victoria. What sterner contrast could be found to that entry into Jerusalem not two years ago? The usual snapshots, mounted on railings, cornice, window ledges; a typical crowd of the unemployed, of the curious, the interested, the appreciative. Many soldiers who had served under the great general, and who adored him, knowing him to be a deliverer, as well as a leader of men. Other soldiers, who, only knowing of him, recognized him as the last of the great crusaders. The man who entered Jerusalem to give it "a complete freedom for all faiths," and who, in later victories, occupied Damascus, Beirut, and Aleppo, finally compelling Turkey to ask for peace.

Many who stood in the waiting crowd must have compared this day with that entry into Jerusalem, have pictured instead of gray clouds the brilliant sunshine of the East, instead of the sober-hued assembly, the motley dress, the oriental splendor. But the British cheers which welcomed General Allenby may have made up for glittering appearance, and those at least who had served under him were glad to wait long for him, and never wearily, telling the wonders Allenby had done to those who were near enough to be within hearing. Even at the end they remained undaunted, when the motor passed in a flash, bearing him home, without escort, without music, and when, for the rush the people made, his greatest admirers lost their view of him.

"I only see the top of 'is 'at. It don't make no difference. I should know 'im blindfold." A pavement philosopher? He had given his cheer, a lusty one; had given, although he got nothing in return, but with smiling face and greatest pride he plodded home—"I see the top of 'is 'at."

On the platform at Victoria Station, Earl Athlone greeted General Allenby on behalf of the King. Lord Haig was there; so were Sir Eric Geddes, Gen. Sir Archibald Murray, Lieutenant-General Bullfinch, Sir Hugh Richard, Gen. Sir Philip Chetwode, Gen. Sir Nevil Macready, Gen. Sir G. Fielding, commanding the London District, Admiral Sir Montague Browning, representing the Admiralty, and, outside, by the curb, the man lately demobilized, whose enthusiasm led him to believe he would know his general even if he were blindfolded.



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BARGAINING RIGHT OF LABOR IS TOPIC

Resolution Submitted to Industrial Conference Has the Support of Public and Labor Groups—Judge Gary Leaves Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Discussion of the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively occupied the entire session of the industrial conference yesterday afternoon. The alignment of John D. Rockefeller Jr., H. B. Endicott, and other large employers of labor, who are members of the public group, in support of the claims of labor, and the absence of Elbert H. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, were noticeable features of the session.

Judge Gary remained at his hotel until 7 o'clock last evening, when he left for New York. It is considered doubtful whether he will return for further participation in the councils of the conference. Other absentees from the public group were Ward M. Burgess, of Omaha, Nebraska, who, with Mr. Gary, voted with the employers group on Wednesday, and Fuller E. Callaway, whose views were not in sympathy with those of labor, who has returned to his home in Georgia. The committee of 15 had been at work since noon on Wednesday framing a resolution which should be acceptable to all. It had hardly been expected it would be ready by yesterday, but a resolution was reported which had the support of the public and labor groups and it was said afterward had almost obtained the vote of the employers' representatives in the committee.

Hall Is Crowded

The hall in which the sessions of the conference are held was crowded as it has not been since the conference convened, and intense interest was shown in the discussion which followed the presentation by Thomas L. Chadbourne of the resolution, which was as follows:

"The right of wage-earners to organize in trade and other labor unions and bargain collectively, to be represented by representatives of their own choosing in negotiations and adjustments with employers and in respect to wages, hours of labor, rules and conditions of employment, is recognized."

"This must not be understood as limiting the right of any wage-earner to refrain from joining any organization or to deal directly with his employer if he so chooses."

"The employers group voted against this, and as it cannot be recommended with the dissent of any one group, I now move it become the report of the conference."

Mr. Rockefeller's Address

The first speaker was Mr. Rockefeller, who said in part: "I speak as a member of the public group. I hold no executive position in any business corporation and am not here representing any business interests. I have come in response to the request of the President to accept appointment as one of the representatives of the general public in this conference, and am considering the questions which come before the conference from that standpoint."

"The experiences through which our country has passed in the months of war, exhibiting as they have the willingness of all Americans, without distinction of race, creed, or class, to sacrifice personal ends for a great ideal, and to work together in a spirit of brotherhood and cooperation, has been a revelation to our own people and a cause for congratulation to us all."

"Now that the stimulus of the war is over the question which confronts our Nation is, How can these high levels of unselfish devotion to the common good be maintained and extended to the civil life of the Nation in times of peace?"

Patriotism Needed

"We have been called together to consider the industrial problem. Only as each of us discharges his duties as a member of this conference in the same high spirit of patriotism, of unselfish allegiance to right and justice, of devotion to the principles of democracy and brotherhood with which we approached the problems of the war, can we hope for success. There are pessimists who say that there is no solution short of revolution and the overturn of the existing social order. Surely the men and women who have shown themselves capable of such lofty sacrifice, who have actually given themselves so freely, gladly, unreservedly, will stand together as unselfishly in solving this great industrial problem as they did in dealing with the problems of the war, if only right is made clear and the way to a solution pointed out."

Mr. Rockefeller said that the industrial position of the United States is due to the cooperation of the four factors, Labor, Capital, management, and the public, the last represented by the consumer and by organized government.

"No one of these groups," he said, "can alone claim credit for what has been accomplished. The common interest cannot be advanced by the effort of any one party to dominate the other, to arbitrarily dictate the terms on which alone it will cooperate, to threaten to withdraw if any attempt is made to thwart the enforcement of its will."

More Than Legislation Needed

"There are those who believe that legislation is the cure-all of every social, political and industrial evil. Much can be done by legislation to prevent injustice and encourage right tendencies, but legislation will never solve the industrial problem. Its solution can be brought about only by

the introduction of a new spirit into the relations between the parties to industry—a spirit of justice and brotherhood. The personal relationship which existed in bygone days must be reestablished, if not in its original form, at least as nearly so as possible. Because of the proportions which modern industry has attained, employers and employees are too often strangers to each other. Personal contact, so vital to the success of any enterprise, is practically unknown, and, naturally, misunderstanding, suspicion, distrust, and too often hatred have developed, bringing in their train all the industrial ills which have become far too common. Where men are strangers and have no points



John D. Rockefeller Jr.
Of the employing group

of contact, this is the usual outcome. On the other hand, where men meet frequently about a table, rub elbows, exchange views and discuss matters of common interest, almost invariably it happens that the vast majority of their differences quickly disappear and friendly relations are established.

Representation Fundamental

"What joy can there be in life, what interest can a man take in his work, what enthusiasm can he be expected to develop on behalf of his employer when he is regarded as a number on a payroll, a cog in a wheel, a mere 'hand'? Who would not earnestly seek to gain recognition of his manhood and the right to be heard and treated as a human being and not as a machine?"

"Representation is a principle which is fundamentally just and vital to the successful conduct of industry. This is the principle upon which the democratic government of our country is founded."

"What can this conference do to further the establishment of democracy in industry and lay a sure and solid foundation for the permanent development of cooperation, good will and industrial well-being? Can we not unite in the adoption of the principle of representation, and the agreement to make every effort to secure the indorsement and acceptance of this principle by all chambers of commerce, industrial and commercial bodies, and all organizations of labor? The assurance thus given of a closer relationship between the parties to industry would further justice, promote good will and help to bridge the gulf between Capital and Labor."

Reliance on Union Shop

Frank Morrison, on behalf of the American Federation of Labor, traced the growth of collective bargaining in other countries. He declared that the union shop is the sole practical obstacle to that de-Americanization of labor which for years has been the policy of the economic oligarchy governing the basic industries of this country."

John Spargo, who said that he belonged at the extreme end of the social order from Mr. Rockefeller, announced himself "a convinced Socialist, believing that this industrial and social order must give place to another," but declared that he had not by thought, word, or deed sought to introduce any Socialist aim in the conference.

"This Nation," said Mr. Spargo, "born as the world is torn, its resources and its nationalism strained and racked almost to ruin, facing still the need not only of maintaining its own life, but of sustaining the life of a large part of the rest of mankind, needs more than anything else in the world, a stabilizing of its life, a holding together for the trying months immediately ahead, in order that we may work out in peace, in amity, and in the ways of democracy the present development of our national life to its predestined goal."

Class Consciousness Protested

He protested against the class consciousness of the group on the right and the group on the left, and sought the employers' representatives not to vote down the resolution which might save the Nation, not to add to

"the social unrest, the consequences of which it will be impossible to exaggerate."

Critical Moment in Conference

H. B. Endicott, of Dedham, Massachusetts, a large employer of labor, speaking in favor of the resolution, declared he saw no danger in it to employers, but Frederick P. Fish, of the National Industrial Board, a patent attorney, and Homer L. Ferguson, manager of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, both speaking for the employers group, opposed the adoption of the resolution. The discussion was still in progress when the hour of adjournment arrived and will be resumed at the session this morning.

It is felt that a critical moment has arrived in the existence of the conference. Labor regards the resolution debated yesterday as fundamental. Even if it could be postponed, there is the steel strike to be taken up next, which is equally difficult. Several of the delegates expressed themselves last evening as of opinion that they might as well go home if no agreement could be reached on such matters. On the other hand, there are conscientious men who feel that the industrial and social conditions are such in this country as to make it imperative that they should stay at work, seeking some solution of the problems and some way of warding off menacing events.

GROWTH OF TRADES UNION CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office
LONDON, England—C. W. Bowerman, M. P., secretary of the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress in a statement, given to the press, with reference to the growth of the Trades Union Congress within the last five years, says: "The Congress was established at Manchester in 1868 and had a membership before the war of 2,232,446. This last year had increased to 4,522,085, and the delegates numbered 831. This year there will be a slight reduction in the number of delegates to 835, but the basis of representation has been altered and these represent 4,895,954 members, plus the membership of the Ironfounders Union, which has not been reported, but which last year was 34,000."

"I had been prepared," said Mr. Bowerman, "for a reduction of the number of members reported last year, but, instead of that, there is an increase of over a quarter of a million, which shows that the trade union movement is still progressing in a remarkable manner. The increase of membership of the congress is not due to a large influx of new societies but to a steady increase of the existing bodies. The largest increase of a single trade union is that of the General Workers, which has added 80,000 members during the year, making its membership nearly 400,000. But the most startling increase is that of the Agricultural Laborers Union, which had only 36,000 members last year and now has 100,000. There are 17 other unions with increases of over 10,000. These are the Garment Workers, 22,000; Tailors, 11,000; Card and Blowing Room Operatives, 11,000; Dockers, 18,000; Amalgamated Society of Engineers, 20,000; National Union of Labor, 10,000; Electrical Trades, 12,000; Boot and Shoe Operatives, 14,000; Women Workers, 10,000; Shop Assistants, 11,000; India Rubber, Cable and Asbestos Workers, 18,000; Textile Workers, 22,000; Railway Clerks, 16,000; Printing and Paper Trades, 18,000; Bookbinders, 10,000, and Iron and Steel Confederation, 22,000."

Mr. Bowerman went on to say that the congress would have to deal at its meetings in Glasgow with some very important matters, in addition to those which appeared on the agenda. There was the decision of the parliamentary committee not to call a special meeting of the congress to consider the question of "direct action." The Triple Alliance would no doubt have something to say about that. Then there was Mr. Brownlie's letter urging increased production, on which the parliamentary committee would be bound to make a report. The question of nationalization would also crop up, and the congress would no doubt strengthen the hands of the miners by repeating its former decisions with regard to nationalization. Finally there was the important meeting in Washington of the International Labor Convention. All these were matters which vitally affected the interests of the workers.

CHECK FOR BILLIONS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday put his name to a check for \$2,648,349,171.53, said to have been the largest ever drawn. It was made payable to the Treasurer of the United States, but did not involve a transfer of that amount of money. It was made necessary to account for redemptions of certificates of indebtedness and other obligations in June.

POWER OF LABOR AS MR. CLYNES SEES IT

Labor Leader Says Workingmen Can Be Governing Class as Soon as They Convince Nation They Can Govern Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Oxford, England—To not a few of those who are interested in the possible formation of a Labor Ministry in the British Isles, J. R. Clynes, Labor leader, appears to be marked out as a future Prime Minister, not less by his firmness and moderation of views than by his far-sighted Labor policy. Speaking in the Sheldonian Theater to a large and notably appreciative audience consisting of Oxford summer students, Mr. Clynes delivered an address, condemning both the "ca' canny" methods of workers and the profiteering devices of capitalist and middleman. Nor did the lecturer spare the doctrine of "direct action." He pointed out that it was idle for workingmen to talk and longer of the "governing class" as something with which they had no connection. It was in their hands to govern if they chose.

His speech should be widely read. The following is an abbreviated account of it. Mr. Clynes said that the relation of labor to the industry of the British Empire was simply this: there could be no industry without it. But that also might be said of Capital, with this difference, that labor was an "aggregation of living human beings, possessing as their only capital the power to keep industry alive by their service and exertions. Capitalists in the present-day system had their place, and many of them worked hard and long. But the reward to capitalists was out of proportion to the reward of the service given when that reward was compared with the reward of the worker. This he believed to be a fundamental fact to which many of the industrial troubles in various parts of the Empire could be traced.

An Urgent Human Need

Students of economic theory had all reached conclusions as to what a state of industrial and social life ought to be. But they were pulled back by the fact that they must deal with industrial life as it was. It was not a condition which grew out of theory, and the condition would not be materially altered by merely applying theory to it. The condition which confronted them was a reality, and as the human element must enter more and more into all that they proposed, the urgent human need was for something effective to be done now. It was not next year or next generation that they wanted to do something. That future period could be left for treat-

ment to those who lived in it. Their duty was not to hand over the job to their successors.

The task of Labor was to do now what was wanted now. The question therefore was, what could they do? He proposed that they should establish closer labor relations with other parts of the Empire, covered by Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and so on. Some attempt was made in the years preceding the war to establish these relations. But various difficulties arose. Now that the war was over, and all parts of the Empire had experienced common dangers and faced them in common, he thought it was essential for the welfare of the whole that Labor throughout all parts of the Empire should seek to establish common objects by linking its various parts closer than had ever yet been done. He hoped those who had in their keeping financial arrangements under this head would see that they ought to begin now at the point where the war compelled them to leave off in the year 1914.

The second step, went on Mr. Clynes, that he would like to see taken was to try to mold the economic work of the League of Nations on the model of the best conditions that they could establish in the Empire. Since they would have freedom from strife on the field of battle, the economic part of the League of Nations should give them internal peace in their true industrial life.

Ca' Canny Policy Condemned

The workers could make no more lamentable mistake than to encourage under-production. Scarcity of commodities was the opportunity of the profiteer. Scarcity might cause some little inconvenience to the rich, but it could cause real and continued privation to masses of people whose purchasing power was limited. Some forms of profiteering could be punished by the law, but workers who deliberately restricted output, or who failed to accept any form of industrial development which could make their labor more productive, were punishing their class without knowing it, and they were imitating the profiteer, who thought only of himself. If profiteering was conscious pilfering, ca' canny was an ignorant act which deprived many people of their real needs. It inflicted little loss upon the favored class wherever ca' canny was practiced as a design to punish them, but it visited the greatest loss upon poor people with only low wages.

When the workers were unorganized, said the lecturer, and could have little say in fixing Labor conditions and payment, overproduction sometimes was a cause of trade depression and development. They had outlived that possibility, and they should outlive speedily the heresy which a few appeared ready to foster, that lessened production meant greater assurance of work for other people. On the contrary, it heightened the prospect of unemployment. It impeded their recovery from industrial dislocation which

the war inevitably caused. It kept up prices and lowered nothing but the workman's standard of existence. It was in the highest degree harmful to the general public interest, but in a special degree under-production was the enemy of the masses, whose pressing needs required a more abundant supply of all forms of materials for housebuilding, for food production, the manufacture of every kind of house requisite, clothing, and the common needs of daily existence. He was convinced that it was only through the use in its highest and most efficient form of their available labor and mechanical resources that they could ever make themselves equal to the highly efficient competitor in other parts of the world, or provide themselves with a store of goods in which the war left them very much in arrears. But in pleading for that efficiency he pleaded also for the certainty of a higher standard of life, and fuller and more abundant share of the world's goods than they previously enjoyed.

Having given electoral power to the masses of wage-earners and placed in the hands of millions an authority which formerly belonged to a few, the fact must inevitably be faced before very long that these millions would resolve themselves into a political force capable and wishful to assume the authority of government itself. How soon that day would come depended, he believed, upon how Labor presented its program and placed its ideals before the electorate. It would not win approval from the Nation by merely giving shocks to the Nation. It would not convert or convince the people by putting the people in fear of it, and therefore, he was anxious that this reputation which he believed Labor stood to lose should be jealously safeguarded by the cautious and statesmanlike acts of the leaders of Labor opinion.

To put it otherwise, observed Mr. Clynes, when a moment of national crisis arrived, it was the business of men who had the courage to lead not to say the thing that would please, but the thing that was true. He believed it to be true that this enormous new-found power, industrial and political, which the workers had acquired could be wasted by a reckless use of it in needlessly entering into stoppages and strikes which might be avoided in the workers' interests as well as in the Nation's interests; the power could be wasted also if Labor were ever to think of itself in the terms of class as it had done. Workingmen in the mass had no longer any reason to talk about the governing class. Workingmen, if they wished, could be the governing class, and they would be the governing class as soon as they convinced the Nation that they were fit to govern well.

INQUIRY INTO POLICE WAGES OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The question whether the subject is a proper one for the grand jury to consider has now been introduced into the police-men's and firemen's wage situation. Judge William H. Wadhams has charged the grand jury to see whether the police are being paid enough to preserve the morale and enlistment applications. Mayor Hylan has said the matter is not a proper one for the jury, that the police and firemen have been granted higher pay, and that he regrets that the great size of the tentative city budget makes it impossible to give them more.

Meanwhile, representatives of the men have told the Board of Estimate that they are not satisfied with the increase. They want a \$2000 maximum wage, instead of \$1900 granted. The present maximum is \$1650.

HEARING ARRANGED ON RENT STRIKES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The first of a series of hearings in a John Doe inquiry to determine whether rent strikes have been fomented for personal profit will be held tomorrow morning before Chief Justice Frederic Kernochan in the Court of Special Sessions. Nathan Hirsch, chairman of the Mayor's committee on rent profiteering, who brought the matter to the attention of District Attorney Swann, said that Bolshevism, unrest, and anarchy are increasing rapidly because of the activities of these so-called anti-rent societies, and a stop must be put to their work.

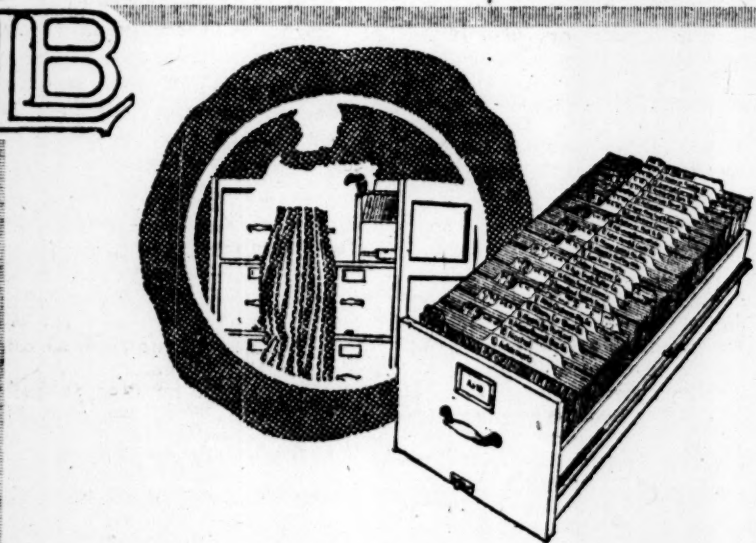
EMPLOYEES TO RUN FACTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina—Another North Carolina manufacturing concern, the White Furniture Company of Mebane, Alamance County, has established industrial democracy as a business policy. The industrial system is built around three bodies, a cabinet of the executive officers; the senate, composed of the several foremen of the plant; and the house, made up of employees elected by ballot cast by their fellow workmen. This company is said to have never had a strike or lockout in its history.

URUGUAYAN TREATY APPROVAL

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—The Uruguayan House of Representatives yesterday voted approval of the treaty of peace.



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STRIKE AGITATORS UNDER INQUIRY

Senate Investigators to Hear
Testimony as to the Alleged
Activities of Bolshevik and
Other Radicals at Steel Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Activities of Bolshevik and other radical agitators in connection with the steel strike will be made the subject of an inquiry of the Senate Education and Labor Committee which is investigating the strike. The committee decided at a meeting yesterday to follow to a conclusion the evidence already produced that anarchistic and Bolshevik agitators have been active among the strikers in some steel districts.

During its investigations in the Pittsburgh district, the members of the committee heard complaints of the activities of agitators among the strikers of foreign birth, and the senators voted unanimously to inquire into that phase of the industrial situation.

W. S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, chairman of the committee, announced that the investigation of the Bolshevik and other agitators would start next Monday. He said that witnesses would be summoned to appear before the committee in Washington on Monday and Tuesday, and possibly on later days.

Report Is Delayed

The report of the committee on the steel strike will be delayed until after the new line of investigation has been finished. Senator Kenyon said that the report will be drafted by the senators who went to Pittsburgh, and that they expect to begin work on the report late next week. The report may be made to the Senate before the end of next week, he said.

The committee yesterday discussed the Smith-Towner bill, providing for the education by the federal and state governments, of all foreign-born citizens of the United States, and the McKellar bill, just introduced, and providing for the education and naturalization of aliens and their children. The McKellar bill provides that "hereafter no alien shall be permitted to reside within the United States for a longer period than five years without becoming naturalized in accordance with the naturalization statutes now in force, provided that such aliens may be admitted to citizenship at any time after three years' residence in the United States, and one year's residence in the State in which he makes application for admission."

The bill further provides that "no alien shall be admitted to citizenship without being able to speak enough English to make his desire to become a citizen clearly intelligible to the judge to whom the application is made, in addition to the requirements of existing law and of this law."

Education of Aliens

Every firm, individual, association or corporation employing as many as 30 aliens, shall provide at least one hour's instruction in the English language for five days in the week during a period of six months in the year, unless the aliens can attend local schools. The employers must pay the aliens for their time spent in school, at the usual rates for their employment.

All children of the aliens must be taught in English-speaking schools, and shall be instructed in the English language, the bill provides. It provides further that no children of aliens under 16 years of age shall be permitted to work in mines, shops, factories or plants.

The judges who examine the aliens when they apply for citizenship shall "examine personally each and every applicant touching his views on government and on anarchy or radical Socialism, and whether such applicant is a member of any anarchistic association or society believing in anarchistic doctrines or having anarchistic tendencies." If the applicant has a tendency to anarchy or radicalism, the judge shall disallow his application for citizenship.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

GARY, Indiana—The American people would be astonished if the whole story of the activities of the radicals uncovered by the investigations of the United States Army officials in Gary were made public, declared Col. W. S. Mapes, commanding officer in charge of the federal troops here, in an interview yesterday with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

As in Omaha, where Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood declared that the radicals were active in the race riot, so in Gary, Colonel Mapes said, the radical and revolutionary element was taking advantage of the steel strike to stir up trouble. The activities of the radicals are nation-wide, he said. This was patent to almost anyone who was familiar with their connection with the strike in Seattle, Washington, the police strike in Boston, and the recent race riot in Omaha. The revolutionists have made it a point, he said, to carry on their activities during industrial unrest and strikes.

Between 50 and 60 radicals have been arrested by the federal troops since they have been in Gary, Colonel Mapes said. A considerable number of these were released. Some were held subject to deportation, and others were held for further investigation by the federal authorities with a view to prosecution.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Settlement of the issues in dispute between the coal operators and the miners without a strike was thought by some officials of the United States Department of Labor to be likely to be reached at the conference beginning today between William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, Thomas F. Brewster, president of the Coal Operators Association, and John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America.

The fact that Mr. Lewis already has issued a call for a strike of 400,000 bituminous coal miners for November 1 did not lessen the optimism of these officials. They recalled the successful work of Secretary Wilson in settling other similar controversies. In May, 1917, the month before the United States entered the war, they said he obtained an agreement in the Pennsylvania field involving 85,000 men, and in April of the same year a strike was averted in the Alabama field, where 75,000 men were affected.

Secretary Wilson, they assert, is peculiarly qualified to act as mediator in the present controversy because he was himself for 27 years a miner and knows the industry thoroughly. The talk of drastic expedients if the strike is actually called did not originate at the Department of Labor, it was said, as the feeling prevails that the issue will not reach a point where government operation of the miners or other emergency action would be necessary. There was no intimation of the terms of settlement which Secretary Wilson believes to be just.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the National Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers, which is conducting the steel strike, spoke of the investigations of the revolutionary element in Gary, Indiana, by the army, and of publicity attendant thereon, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday.

"This howl about the reds and anarchists, I am convinced," said Mr. Fitzpatrick, "is part of the work of the publicity bureau of the United States Steel Corporation. There is no question about it. You know, as a result of the war, every I. W. W., anarchist, and revolutionary was marked and classified by the government, and put away. The government has got a line on them all. Now, all of a sudden, they make these discoveries in Gary. It was done for no other purpose than to discredit the strike, and is part of the publicity work of the United States Steel Corporation. The whole power of the press has turned into this one channel to get publicity for the red stuff in this strike, and 99 per cent of it is bunk. The army officers, in my opinion, are being made the goats."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BUFFALO, New York—Intimidation of steel workers is alleged to be one of the features of the strike in this district. Many have said they would be glad to return to work, but are fearful of the consequences. The strike situation here, from the employers' standpoint, is slightly improved. The Lackawanna Steel Company is now operating a blast furnace and purposes soon to start other units of its equipment. This includes open hearth furnaces and rolling mills. About 1500 men are at work at this plant. About 7500 went on strike. There is no activity at the plant of the Donner Steel Company in Buffalo where there are three blast furnaces and several mills. Neither is there any activity at the Rogers-Brown Blast Furnaces at Lackawanna, New York. There is no suspension of activity in the Wickwire Steel Company, the Tonawanda, New

York blast furnaces of the Donner Steel Company or at the Buffalo Union Furnace of Buffalo, a furnace under lease to the Hanna interests of Cleveland. Neither were the strike leaders able to bring about strikes at any of the semi-finished material mills in this territory.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Court action to compel the authorities of the various cities and counties in western Pennsylvania to permit strikers' meetings is contemplated by the counsel of the national organizing committee of the steel workers. This was decided upon following the action of police authorities in breaking up a meeting held on the South Side of the city.

The general strike situation in the western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, and northern West Virginia sections is unchanged. In Sharon the Carnegie Steel Company started its South works, which have been down since the first day of the strike. Eight hundred men are employed and all are said to have returned. This is the last plant in the Shenango Valley to resume.

In the Mahoning Valley (Ohio) the situation continues to improve. The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, in addition to starting several new departments at its main plant, started the converting mill at the Bessemer works, near Youngstown. More men were reported returning to work today in all the Mahoning Valley plants and new departments were reported in operation at all mills.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Several thousand members of The International Brotherhood of Teamsters voted at Cooper Union yesterday to continue the express strike until they had received some assurance that Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, would consider their demands, other than his present ultimatum, which provides that they must return to work first.

Meanwhile huge quantities of express are congested at the offices of the American Railway Express. The strike has spread to other cities.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Representatives of the striking laundry workers and their unions met yesterday with Col. M. J. Regan and John J. Phelan of the State Industrial Commission. A tentative agreement was drawn up in which the principal point was recognition of the union and a union wage rate to be determined at a later date. Both sides are expected to report their decisions on acceptance to the commission today.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Employees of three large meat packing plants in Somerville, a suburb of this city, went on strike late Wednesday night to compel recognition of the union. The packers insist that they will not recognize the union, or deal with union committees. They say they expect the men to return soon. The plants are considerably handicapped, but officials say there is six weeks' supply of meat on hand and that prices will not be affected by the strike.

LIMA, Peru—Regular editions of the Lima newspapers were issued on Wednesday after nine days' suspension of publication, owing to a strike of typographers. During the interval a joint paper representing all the newspapers was issued. Settlement of the strike was on the basis of a 30 per cent increase in wages.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—"When the Omaha riots broke forth," said Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, addressing the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs here, "I telegraphed to every

governor in the United States that should disorder of any kind break out beyond his control, not to waste time telegraphing me, but to at once notify the department commander, and I informed every United States department commander to respect these requests immediately. Our army is on the side of order, and not disorder. Our national problem is to keep our balance, not to lend ourselves to siren voices that promise us fantastic ways of living without working."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Operation of the Bessemer department of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, and preparations for increased operations elsewhere, announced yesterday, gave promise of more activity in this region. Strikers claim the sheet and tube open hearth workers voted to remain out. Preparations to start the Sharon steel hoop plant here Wednesday failed for lack of unskilled labor.

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Construction was resumed on 2000 unfinished dwellings and many larger buildings, when the union bricklayers of this city who had been on strike since the latter part of August, returned to work. The strike was settled by compromise, the journeymen agreeing to accept a wage increase from 87½ cents to \$1.10 an hour. Their original demand was \$1.25, which the builders refused.

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Plans for a strike of bituminous coal miners on November 1 were continued today at international headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America here. It was pointed out that should an agreement be reached in the Washington conference before November 1, the agreement would not become effective until ratified by the fall convention of the United Mine Workers. Union officials said that should negotiations be resumed with possibility of final agreement, it was likely that the strike would be suspended pending the final outcome, even though the deliberations extended beyond November 1.

BREST, France (Wednesday)—(Havas)—In consequence of settlements reached in the strike, work was resumed generally this morning in the arsenal, in metallurgical plants and in several shipbuilding yards.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A ballot of the Lincoln iron molders on the question of refusing or accepting the settlement reached last week to terminate the strike, has resulted in 387 votes in favor of refusing and 62 in favor of accepting a settlement.

SHIPBUILDING IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The figures on shipbuilding in the United Kingdom at the end of September, namely, 2,016,773 tons show an increase of 293,000 over the June figures and of 107,000 tons over the figures of a year ago. Statistics indicate that ships under construction on the Clyde total 992,298 tons. Ships aggregating 714,000 tons were "commenced" in the quarter ending with September. Forty-two vessels of 10,000 tons and upward are being built and 151 vessels of 6000 tons and upward, as compared with 129 in June.

The total of ship building abroad is 5,231,009 tons or 262,000 tons less than the ship building figures at the end of June, owing to the considerable decrease in the United States tonnage. These figures are from Lloyd's Register shipbuilding returns for the quarter ending September 30.

ESPIONAGE ACT IN SUPREME COURT

If Upheld in Amended Form, It
Will Continue the War-Time
Powers of Department of Jus-
tice to Deport and Bar Radicals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Much importance is attached by officials of the Department of Justice to the test of the constitutionality of the amended Espionage Act, which was initiated in the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday by the filing of the government's brief in the case of Jacob Abrams and others who appealed from a conviction in the District Court of the United States in New York of violating the act.

If the act is upheld by the Supreme Court it will give the department wide authority to prosecute propagandists against the form of government in the United States whether the propaganda is spoken, printed, written or published. The knowledge that the government indisputably has such authority, it is believed, will act as a deterrent to propagandists and with the continuation of war-time powers of deporting radicals and preventing them from entering the country, it is asserted that radicalism will meet thoroughly discouraging barriers.

Besides Abrams, the defendants are Mollie Steimer, Samuel Lipman, Hyman Rosansky, and Hyman Lochowsky, who were convicted of violating the Espionage Act, as amended May 16, 1918, by publishing and circulating leaflets, the language of which is alleged to have been abusive and disloyal, regarding the form of government of the United States, intended to bring it into contempt, to cause resistance to the United States in the war, and to advocate curtailment of production of munitions.

The brief alleges that all of the defendants, except Lipman, are anarchists of the group whose aim is to establish by force a social organization where there shall be no constitution or laws in the sense embodied in the form of government of the United States. Lipman is said to have been a Socialist, who became a strong adherent of the Soviet Government in Russia. A translation of a leaflet in Yiddish, alleged to have been published and circulated by the defendants, reads in part:

"Workers, Russian emigrants, you who had the least belief in the honesty of our government, must now throw away all confidence, must spit in the face of the false, hypocritical military propaganda which has fooled you so

relentlessly, calling forth your sympathy, your help, to the prosecution of the war. With the money you have loaned, or are going to loan them, they will make bullets, not only for the Germans, but also for the workers' soviet of Russia. The Russian revolution cries: 'Workers of the world! Awake! Arise! Put down your enemy and mine.'"

Wage System Arraigned

Alleged I. W. W. Propaganda Made
Part of Court Testimony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—What purported to be the preamble to the I. W. W. constitution, was put in evidence yesterday by Capt. Swinburne Hale, of counsel for the defense in the trial of Carl Piavo and Gust Alonen on the charge of criminal anarchy. It reads in part, as follows:

"The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of the working people and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things in life. Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production and abolish the wage system. We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the over-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class has interests in common with their employers."

"These conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all."

"Instead of the conservative motto 'a fair day's wage for a day's work,' we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword 'abolition of the wage system.'"

"It is a historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalism, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old."

MOST OF WHEAT YIELD HANDLED

Comparatively Small Amount
Remains to Be Transported,
Says Director-General of Rail-
roads—Crop Figures Given

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The movement of this year's wheat crop had the attention here yesterday of Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads; Julius H. Barnes, head of the United States Grain Corporation, and railroad officials directly concerned with this big annual problem. At the close of the conference Mr. Hines issued a statement declaring that the transportation of wheat already performed this year was extraordinary, that a comparatively small amount remained to be handled, and that extra measures were to be taken to push this along. Mr. Hines' statement was as follows:

"The Railroad Administration in again reviewing the situation today with respect to the movement of this year's wheat harvest from the country to primary markets and other places of storage, has had reported to it, the quantities already moved from southwestern states and is impressed with the comparatively small amount yet to be handled."

"Twenty million bushels of the Texas crops have already been moved, leaving 11,000,000 bushels on farms. The entire movement of wheat last year in Texas was 5,500,000 bushels. In Oklahoma of the total crop of 45,000,000 bushels, 33,000,000 bushels have been moved in three months, leaving 12,000,000 bushels yet in the country. Against this movement of 33,000,000 bushels, this year, it is to be noted that the total movement of wheat from Oklahoma in 12 months last year was 28,000,000 bushels."

"In the entire southwest there have already been moved to market 134,000,000 bushels in the last three months, leaving 99,000,000 bushels on the farm. Against this movement of 134,000,000 bushels so far this year, the total movement for the previous 12 months was 137,000,000 bushels."

"Notwithstanding the extraordinary transportation of wheat which has already been performed this year, and notwithstanding the heavy demands for transportation by all other sorts of traffic, the Railroad Administration is taking steps to increase still further the handling of wheat. Preference is to be given so as to move wheat that is on the ground, additional equipment is to be provided to relieve the elevators at Kansas City and Omaha and the various railroads in the wheat territory are to give additional intensive supervision to the handling of local wheat."

Are Laundry Owners Over-Charging?

I AM told by the majority of those who have written me that the prices charged by the Greater Boston laundries are higher than those charged in other places.

Whether that is true or not, I do not know.

I am now getting the facts—the prices charged by laundries in some of our leading cities.

You will find this information classified in this paper next week.

If Boston laundry owners are charging more than laundry owners in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, St. Louis, Cleveland, and similar cities, we'll learn it.

If they are charging less, we'll learn that, too.

Watch for the figures. I, myself, do not know at this writing what story they will tell.

If you think your laundry is overcharging you, you will be interested in what will follow next week and the week after.

Thomas Dreier

The Thomas Dreier Service
10 High Street, Boston

(Look in your paper next week for report No. 5)

Kiddies' Wholesome Candies

—home-made

LOWNEY'S BROWNIE FUDGE

½ cup Lowney's Cocoa
1½ cups granulated sugar
½ cup evaporated milk (rich fresh milk may be used)
1 tablespoon butter
2½ tablespoons Cocoanut—1 teaspoon vanilla



Blend the cocoa and sugar together. Add the milk and heat together in double boiler to boiling point. Stir in butter well. Then cook over fire till it spins a thread. Add Cocoanut and vanilla. Take from fire and beat till creamy. Pour into buttered pan.

At your grocer's. In flavor-tight tins. 10c to 50c sizes.



BULGARIA CONTESTS
SERBO-GREEK NOTESIn Reply to Greek and Serbian
Memoranda, Bulgarians Claim
"Inalienable" Right to Mac-
edonia and Serbian MoravaBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The treatment accorded to the several enemy states by the Supreme Council at Paris has not been consistent. Germany and Austria, for example, were summoned to accept the terms of peace which had been decided upon prior to their arrival and without regard to their own opinions, while the Turks were actually invited to the French capital to state their case and plead their cause. The Bulgarians have provided a further variation of procedure. Having received no request from the conference to assist the elaboration of the conditions to be imposed upon them, they have inflicted upon it a lengthy document in five parts, which consists of a denial of many of the statements contained in the Greek and Serbian memoranda, together with a record of their blameless political past and a catalogue of carefully selected arguments, some disputable and others the product of their imagination, which prove to their own satisfaction that they still hold an inalienable right to Macedonia and the Serbian Morava.

Brazen Effrontery

In perusing these documents, one does not know whether most to admire the brazen effrontery or the infinite capacity for falsehood possessed by the authors. It would seem that the success which formerly attended Bulgarian propaganda in Europe—the facility with which an indifferent public was bluffed into accepting the Bulgarian version of the Balkan question—has turned the heads of the polemicists of Sofia, and that they are deluded by the idea that, if a misstatement is repeated often enough and with sufficient arrogance, it will be accepted as authentic in the end. But Messrs. Gueshoff and Tsokoff—experienced diplomatists both—should have known better. Had they paid as much attention to the writings of competent authorities who disagree with their views as they have to those who, for one reason or another, have fallen to their guile, they would have realized that there is scarce an argument advanced by them which cannot be countered with decisive effect.

The first impression gained is that Bulgarian mentality remains unchanged and unchangeable. Here is demonstrated anew all the old assumption and arrogance which was the innate cause of the disasters which have befallen the State in recent years: here is proof, indeed, of the repeated assertions of British soldiers and correspondents that the Bulgarians, far from understanding that they suffered ignominious defeat upon the battlefield, still regard themselves as conquerors.

Again they demand the amputation of Serbia and the attribution to them of the "contested" and "uncontested" zones of the treaty of 1912, which they have twice destroyed by their own acts; not content with opposing the cession of Thrace to Greece, they claim Greek Macedonia and an even larger seaboard on the Aegean. Having disowned any Slav origin from 1913 to 1918, they now pose as pure Slavs, and, forsooth, as the descendants of the original Slav immigrants into the peninsula. They assert that the Macedonians are pure Bulgarians, and then attribute unto themselves characteristics which are purely Macedonian. They object to an alleged Greek habit of counting all adherents of the Patriarchate as Hellenes, and forthwith proceed to consider all Serbs who worshipped in the Exarchate churches as Bulgars. After having slaughtered the inhabitants of the Serbian Morava by the thousand, they have the presumption to suggest that the survivors of this Province ought, by the application of the rule of nationalities, to be incorporated in Bulgaria. Denying any imperialistic designs, they make demands which are undisguised imperialism.

Contentions and Inexactitudes

Few would have the patience to wander through the whole labyrinth of contentions and inexactitudes which has been submitted on behalf of the Bulgarian Government by Messrs. Gueshoff and Tsokoff. Extracts or digests are given, these being printed with double quotation marks. Where single quotation marks are used within the double they represent literal translations from the French original. Comments follow without quotation marks.

The first memorandum purports to be a denial (plus certain proposals) of the memorandum presented to the Peace Conference by Mr. Veniselos.

"Firstly, Mr. Veniselos claims Bulgarian Thrace, where, according to his own admission, there live only 88,000 Greeks, whereas before the

Balkan Wars the whole of Thrace contained 296,926 Bulgarians, divided up as follows: 176,554 Exarchists, 23,170 Patriarchists, 1700 Uniates, 95,502 Pomaks (Moslem Bulgars)."

"If the Bulgars accepted that seven Greek candidates should present themselves at the Turkish elections as against one Bulgar (for the Province of Thrace), this was because (a) the Pomaks were regarded as Turks, and (b) the Greeks agreed that there should be seven Bulgar candidates as against four Greeks in Macedonia."

"Bulgarian" Thrace

We find here that the Bulgars, having taken up an admission by Mr. Veniselos that there are only 88,000 Greeks in "Bulgarian" Thrace, promptly proceeded to compare this with their own figures for the "whole" of Thrace. The reader will not be hoodwinked by juggling of this description. The "whole" of Thrace contained 730,922 Greeks, so that, on their own showing, the Hellenic population is more than double that of the Bulgarian, which they give as 296,926. Let us, however, see how this total of 296,926 is arrived at. As many as 23,170 are Patriarchists, who would probably vote Greek, and no less than 95,502 are Muhammadans, who would certainly consider themselves as Turks, just as they were so considered (as the Bulgarian memorandum admits) by the Græco-Bulgarian Electoral Commission in 1911.

If we accept, for the sake of argument, that the Patriarchists might be won over, the same cannot be said of the Muhammadans. During the war of 1912 the Bulgarians endeavored to convert these people to their own special brand of Christianity at the point of the bayonet, and they met with no success whatever. Muhammadans they are, whatever their origin; and Muhammadans they will remain, and they belong to a faith which regards itself and is regarded by others as a nationality.

As a matter of fact, there were only 112,000 Bulgarians as against 731,000 Hellenes in the whole of Thrace, and in those districts which Greece desires to take over there are only what Mr. Veniselos refers to as a "negligible minority of 69,000 Bulgarians."

As to the representation at the Ottoman elections, it is unthinkable that the Bulgarians, with the Exarch himself at their head, would have consented to give and take. Had they been able to substantiate a larger claim, they would undoubtedly have advanced it, and one is afraid that their famous agreement, detrimental as it is to the Bulgarian case, must stand as one of the vital documents at the Peace Conference.

Claim to Thrace of Recent Origin

One other reflection. The Bulgarian "right" to Thrace is of very recent origin. Even the far-flung net of the Exarchate ignored Thrace, and the Province has never enjoyed the blessing of a Bulgarian bishop. Neither has it been cursed by the presence of those acolytes of the national church—the Bulgarian komitadjis.

"The principle invoked by Mr. Veniselos demands, not that Thrace should be given to the Greeks, but that Greek Macedonia should be accorded to the Bulgarians. The Bulgarians have never reclaimed anything which does not ethnically belong to them and which the great powers, as also their neighbors (Greece and Serbia), have recognized as belonging to them."

In the first sentence, the Bulgarians are discussing disputed territory as though the Balkan and Great wars existed only in the imagination. Even in this case, Greece would have a prior claim to Greek Macedonia, but it is perhaps worthy even of Mr. Gueshoff's attention that the Province fell to Hellas, firstly (for a large part) as the result of the first Balkan War; secondly, after Bulgaria had precipitated the second Balkan War; thirdly, as the result of the defeat of Bulgaria in the Great War. The majority of its population, its great towns, and its principal seaport alike, are Greek to the backbone, and there would never have been question of its falling to Bulgarian occupation for any consideration other than that desire for Balkan unity, which was pursued so wholeheartedly by Mr. Veniselos and repudiated so consistently by the several Bulgarian governments.

"Smallest Race in Peninsula"

When the Bulgarians declare that they have never reclaimed anything which does not ethnically belong to

them, they are not stating the facts. They know that they are the smallest race in the peninsula, and they have avowed more than once that the hegemony they covet can only be achieved by the domination of alien peoples.

"According to the treaty of 1912, Serbia recognized the right of Bulgaria to the territories east of the Rhodopes and the Struma River, and (it is alleged) Mr. Milanovitch agreed that the 'contested' zone should go to Bulgaria if Serbia obtained Bosnia-Herzegovina."

The treaty with Serbia was concluded prior to that with Greece. It was Bulgaria's motive to keep these two peoples apart, but she recognized that Turkey could not be beaten without the assistance of Greece. Serbia had no interest in the territories east of Rhodopes, and, having, at that time, no other ally to consider, it was a matter of secondary importance to her what became of them. Greece, on the contrary, was concerned in these territories, and it is at least significant that no delimitation of the future frontiers was included in the Græco-Bulgarian treaty.

As to the statement attributed to Mr. Milanovitch, Serbia did not obtain Bosnia-Herzegovina as the result of the Balkan War; Bulgaria deliberately tore up the treaty of 1912 when she surreptitiously attacked her allies the following year, and, diplomatically in 1912, and on the field of battle in 1915, she did her best to prevent the acquisition of the said provinces by Serbia.

"Following a declaration to the effect that numerous French and British publications admit the Bulgarian character of Macedonia, the suggestion made by Mr. Veniselos that the possession by Bulgaria of a port on the Aegean would be dangerous to Greece is dealt with. It is asserted that Greece has no more reason to fear a Bulgarian port than Italy has to fear the ports which Jugo-Slavia will receive on the Adriatic, and 'how much more dangerous will be the dozens of Greek ports on the Aegean (for Bulgaria) and the Adriatic (for Italy).'"

One prefers to leave this argument as it stands, believing that no comment could deepen the absurdity of the contention which is advanced.

"Dealing with Mr. Veniselos' argument that Bulgaria is no longer entitled to the territorial concessions which he was formerly prepared to accord to her, the memorandum comments upon his accusations; the Greek Premier is chided with adopting certain of the Fourteen Points and ignoring the existence of others, and it is urged that in the presence of international guarantees Greece will have nothing to fear. In another paragraph it is affirmed that Mr. Veniselos himself protested against the disembarkation of allied troops at Salonika."

Mr. Veniselos' Logic

The reader who has studied the memorandum presented by Mr. Veniselos will be impressed by its inherent logic and moderation. In the past he has consented to so many sacrifices of Greek interests with the view to the establishment of a Balkan bloc, and so much capital had been made thereof by the enemies of Greece, that he doubtless deemed some explanation to be desirable. He therefore proceeded to demonstrate that despite all these sacrifices Bulgaria has remained true to her determination to usurp the hegemony of the peninsula, and that her action in 1913, and again in 1915, clearly proved the impossibility of bringing about a Balkan confederation on the basis of mutual concession. Further, there can be little doubt that the selective application of President Wilson's points would result in the drawing of the new Bulgarian frontiers in accordance with the recommendations of Mr. Veniselos. The affirmation that Mr. Veniselos himself protested against the allied landing at Salonika, has been cited in order to provide an example of the bad faith in which the Bulgarian documents have been compiled. It is clearly intimated that the Greek

Premier really objected to this development, whereas the known fact is that the protestation was merely formal, and that he warmly welcomed the arrival of the British and French forces.

"It is claimed, again in reply to Mr. Veniselos, (1) that the treaties of 1912 imposed upon Bulgaria the necessity of treating separately with Turkey; (2) that the attack on Serbia and Greece was the individual act of General Savoff; (3) that the Serbo-Greek alliance was contrary to the treaties of 1912."

The first assertion is of course, entirely incorrect. Peace with Turkey was a matter which concerned all the parties to the Balkan League, and it will be remembered by those who have followed the history of the Balkan wars that, on one occasion, Bulgaria did, in fact, request the permission of her allies to negotiate with the Porte. In this case Serbia agreed, but Greece refused and continued the campaign. On the other occasion Bulgaria prosecuted underhand dealings with the common adversary because she thought that, by so doing, she could score an advantage over her allies.

As to the responsibility for the war of 1913, Messrs. Gueshoff and Tsokoff might well reperuse their national literature on the subject. In the internal discussion which raged around this event there was little suggestion that the fault lay with Serbia and Greece. Having failed in its object, it was regarded as an act of "criminal madness" on the part of the Bulgarian authorities, and the politicians and soldiers concerned descended to the deepest depths of infamy in their endeavor to cast the blame upon one another.

A Defensive Alliance

One question whether the Serbo-Greek alliance of 1913 could under any circumstances be regarded as a breach of the treaties of 1912; but there can be no possible doubt that the Bulgarians themselves had broken the letter and the spirit of the latter agreements long before the new pact was concluded. It was precisely the necessity of the new alliance—an alliance which was purely defensive in its conception.

"A formal denial is entered of the statement that the opposition in Bulgaria supported the policy of the Radoslavoff Government. On the contrary, we are told (in a subsequent discussion of the Serbian memorandum) that the 'immense majority of the Bulgarian people, represented by the opposition,' opposed participation. It is also intimated that if Bulgaria had occupied the geographical position of Greece, she would have followed a similar policy to that of Greece."

Let it be remarked in passing that it is unusual for a parliamentary minority, or opposition, to represent the majority of the electorate. Apart from this, one is ready to admit that the Radoslavoff policy was opposed prior to the entry of Bulgaria on the side of Germany and Turkey. This is not only followed in the ordinary course of events (for it is usual for an opposition to oppose the government), but it must be admitted that Mr. Gueshoff and his friends sincerely believed that more plunder was to be obtained as the result of alliance with the entente. Any convictions which they possessed, however, were so superficial that they disappeared entirely after the first military successes had been registered, and the small narrow Socialist group were alone in voicing a protest. All the German visitors to Bulgaria found a country united and enthusiastic in their cause.

DEGREE FOR VISCOUNT GREY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—New York University is planning to bestow an honorary degree on Viscount Grey, Ambassador from Great Britain to the United States, at a special ceremony on a date to be determined later.

AFRICAN NATIVES
SEEK REDRESSDelegates From National Congress
Present Petition for Removal of
Present "Color Bar"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A small deputation of South African natives, representative of the South African Natives National Congress at Pretoria, has come to London to petition the Imperial Government for the removal of the "color bar," the abolition of the pass laws, the repeal of the Natives Land Act, 1913, and other laws which operate harshly in regard to native South Africans.

The memorial, which is addressed to King George, sets forth the grievances from which the natives seek redress. It recalls the loyalty of the natives and their services in various theaters during the war. This assistance, it points out, was given entirely voluntarily, although the natives, except in the Cape Province, have no voice in the disposition of the affairs of their country.

Victorian Ideals

After recalling the lofty ideals for which Great Britain and her allies entered the war, the memorial points out that the Bantu people of South Africa have been impressed with the high ideals permeating the British Constitution, and recalls that in Queen Victoria's reign the black population was emancipated from slavery.

The memorial then goes on to state that these high ideals of the Victorian age have been departed from, and consequently the black races are living under a veiled form of slavery. Their right to move at liberty, the memorialists point out, is restricted and the individual, under existing laws, cannot dispose of his labor as he pleases. Equal opportunities of trading are also denied, and the avenues of civilized advancement are limited.

The policy of successive governments in South Africa, the memorial states, has from time to time been detrimental to the original rights of the natives in regard to land ownership and occupation, and it prays that the territory of Zululand should remain integral for the use and occupation of the original inhabitants, according to the terms of the Annexation Proclamation in 1897, and that no delimitation or other encroachment on the remaining portion of the land delimited in 1902 should be allowed.

Dispossessed in Transvaal

The memorial further prays for the revision of the Proclamation of 1848, and points out that the recognition of the Orange Free State as a republic

was never intended to violate any of the inherent rights of the inhabitants. The memorialists ask for a revision of the Convention of 1881 and 1884, on the ground that the assurances given have not been carried out, and in consequence natives in the northern Transvaal find themselves dispossessed of land and their original holdings encroached upon.

They further request the revision of the proclamations affecting the Transvaal territories in the Cape Province, and an exhaustive review of the landed rights of the peoples of Mashonaland, and ask that a royal judicial commission may be set up to inquire into and make a permanent adjustment of the several land claims.

The memorial prays for the enfranchisement of natives throughout the Union, and points out that the protectors of Basutoland, Swaziland, and Bechuanaland, while seeking the protection of Great Britain, never surrendered their tribal land and sovereign rights, but remain today integral dependent nations. They, therefore, request that none of these protectorates should be transferred to the Union without the consent of the natives being obtained.

The memorialists protest against any transference of German South-West or German Southeast Africa to the Union unless its system of government is amended to dispel "color prejudice." They urge that the control of the Congo states should be withdrawn from Belgium, which has proved itself unworthy to control African colonies.

Finally, the memorialists express their contentment to remain under British rule, and declare their intention of resisting any attempt of the white races to obtain independence, under the form of republicanism, without reference to the wishes of the native inhabitants.

AUSTRALIA AND THE
ENEMY ALIENS' BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—While there is before the federal Parliament a bill to give the authorities power to deport or exclude persons who are openly and actively unpatriotic and who, three years after their arrival, are convicted of criminal offenses, there are many people in South Australia who do not consider that the proposed legislation goes far enough.

There may be people, natives of Australia, who come within the category of established disloyalists and, then again, imported agitators with English names have been in the country only a few months and have become a widespread and sinister force—there have been instances of that

quite recently. Efforts are being made to have a much bigger net and a much smaller mesh than those provided by the Federal Bill.

Patriotic societies in South Australia are pressing for what they term "a big raid on aliens." They want the federal Parliament to imitate Canada. Their proposals are that no person who is known to be out of sympathy with the British Empire should be allowed to remain in the country.

The Premier, replying to a deputation, said that the federal government should inquire closely into the actions, motives, and means of certain men now in Australia who were stirring up the forces of disorder and lawlessness. Through the recent seamen's strike millions of pounds had been lost to the country at a time when all the resources and energies and best qualities of their people were required to build Australia up. But it would be a dangerous and a cruel thing, he said, to act on suspicion as some well-meaning but indiscriminate advocates of "out with the alien" would have them do.

When the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, passed through Adelaide on his return home after 16 months' absence in Europe, the South Australian Premier placed facts before him on the enemy alien question and it is not improbable that the Federal Bill may be made even more drastic than at present.

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BRITISH TRADE WITH CENTRAL EUROPE

Trade Relations Have Been Re-summed With Central Powers, Whose Products of Industry Have Free Entrance

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—With the exception of certain classes of goods, the products of the whole world including those of German and Austrian industry were given free entrance into Great Britain on September 1, this being one of the most important dates therefore in the history of British commerce. For months before the event, its effect on the course of business and on the trade relations of the British Empire with other countries, was the subject of wide and deep discussion, and with the approach of the momentous date, the flood gates of controversy were opened, and once more the parliamentarian, the professional politician, the manufacturer, the advocate of the rights of consumers, the Labor representative and the keen watcher over problems of national defense, made their voices heard on the familiar topics of free trade, protection, imperial preference, and key industries.

Free Trade Campaign

Herbert Asquith fired the opening shot of the free trade campaign some time ago at Leeds when he made two speeches on lines which his political opponents branded as old and out of date. Since then attention has been focused on what came to be known as the "locked box" of the government, while trade and industry waited upon the firing of the starting pistol in the shape of a government announcement of policy. There are apparently now no more secrets to be revealed, and as yet the protectionist call for universal tariffs and the proclamation of the "trade war" has only been yielded to, to the extent of protecting the industries which have been specially encouraged by the government during the war from the point of view of national safety, and of granting tariff concessions to countries within the British Empire. The power is still reserved to add to the list of protected industries others which have not as yet been included, if a sufficient case is made out in favor of that step being taken.

At the time of writing, although steps have been taken, both by British and German firms, to get into touch with one another, no consignments have arrived in British ports from Germany or Austria. The necessary steps which are the preliminary to the actual dispatch of the goods have not been carried through, and even when the goods do begin to arrive there is at British ports a serious congestion, which is credited with a large share in the maintenance of high prices in the country. However, the large shipping companies are arranging steamer services with the big German ports of the north, Hamburg and Bremen, from London, Southampton, Harwich, Hull, Dundee and other places, and shippers and brokers are experiencing a busy time.

What commodities will come first is not apparent, but there are fears that the British toy industry, which has been specially stimulated so that employment might be provided for large numbers of discharged soldiers and sailors, will be seriously jeopardized, offers of goods having been received in London at prices stated to be alarmingly below those of 1914, and also below those quoted by British firms. This state of affairs is attributed to the state of German credit, a factor which it is hoped will only be a temporary one, and also to low wages and inferior industrial conditions, which had also to be taken into consideration before 1914. The undercutting of British firms by the Germans which has already caused alarm in commercial circles, is expected in other spheres than that of toy making, and with high coal prices, diminution of output, and other factors, which have made contracts difficult to undertake, great efforts have been made to solve the problem of the exchange, as yet without result, so far as artificial expedients are concerned.

Big Guns Let Loose

A great opportunity has been presented to the advocates of the "tariff wall" by what has already happened where German and British firms have made tenders to neutral countries, and the big guns have been let loose hurling forth the old ammunition of "eco-

nomics" mixed with newer stuff manufactured during the last four years. Great play is made with the case of the industry that has sprung up during the war and that has in many cases been run on a non-commercial basis during the period of training the employees, but which now should, the free traders contend, show that it can be run on a business footing, or be content to wind itself up. In the case of the dye industry, which has been subsidized by the Nation, it is claimed that support should be withdrawn if in a reasonable time it does not show the desired results. In any case, the advocate of free trade deprecates the exclusion of other nations' goods, on the ground that the restriction of supply rebounds on the consumer, that is, on the bulk of the Nation, including the actual manufacturer of that line of goods, in his capacity as a consumer, and also that the British manufacturer is robbed of an incentive to the perfection of processes and the reduction of prices to the buyer. On general grounds, even in the case of the few key industries, to establish which a great effort has been made in England during the war, it is urged that such "key" products should not be excluded or be subject to tariffs, but that the home industry should be protected and encouraged by a subsidy, where necessary to its continued existence.

The opponents of free relations in trade put in the forefront of their objections to the government policy their fear that unemployment will be increased through the influx of huge quantities of German goods, supposed to be waiting in great stacks on German quays ready for the occasion, making no mention of the indirect but far-reaching effect of trade activity, on employment as a whole, and the effect that the increase in the supply of goods has on the price of commodities and the cost of living in general. A third argument is that low wages will result inevitably from "German competition" in British markets, an argument, which used in an isolated way assumes that the standard of living depends only on one factor—wages—and also neglecting other considerations which decide the cost of production, such as organization, distribution, and transport.

In spite of all these arguments in favor of and against unrestricted trade with countries with which the Allies have been at war, both sides are agreed that such trade will soon be in full swing and that national boundaries in time of peace are not an effective barrier to exchange of products. Moreover, it is urged, it cannot be expected that an impoverished nation like Germany can pay the indemnities demanded of her if no one will buy the products which constitute her wealth, products which are urgently needed by other countries who are in return anxious to get rid of their own manufactured surplus. In the meantime the result of such interchange is being keenly watched for evidence of any dumping or other forms of trading of an aggressive nature, and Britain's trade with the whole world has begun with the country in a vastly different position from that occupied when she threw down the plowshare for the sword in 1914.

BIG SHIPPING TRANSACTION

LONDON, England—Messrs. Harland & Wolff, shipbuilders of Belfast, have acquired the business of Messrs. D. & W. Henderson, Ltd., Meadowside, Partick, and of A. & J. Inglis, Ltd., Pointhouse, two of the biggest shipbuilding firms on the Clyde. There will be no change in the management of the yards, which are capable of turning out vessels between 400 and 450 feet long. Harland & Wolff recently purchased Cairds of Greenock and are interested in other Clyde concerns. Meadowside yard is notable for the construction of Anchor liners and famous yachts, including King Edward's and the former Kaiser's, while the Pointhouse yard has produced a number of passenger and cargo ships of moderate size. The transactions were carried through by Lord Pirrie, on behalf of Harland & Wolff, who are now the largest shipbuilders in the world.

FUTURE TRADE WITH EUROPE DISCUSSED

Russia's Need of Economic Help Emphasized at Export Association Convention—German Hold on Markets of World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Future trade with Russia, the central empires, the Near East, and the new states in Europe, was discussed at the opening sessions of the tenth annual convention of the American Manufacturers Export Association here yesterday. If given economic help now, Russia, despite the disturbed conditions there, would in future again offer the same opportunities to United States capital, industry and commerce that it has in the past, according to M. A. Oudin, chairman of the afternoon session. So that Russia may again join the family of nations and enjoy international intercourse, he said, it was necessary that the official forces opposing Bolshevism be recognized and commercial assistance given them.

Dr. Joseph M. Goldstein, professor of economy in the University of Moscow, said Russia's resources and population, now almost without work, would under proper guidance help to solve such important problems as the scarcity of raw materials and high prices.

Against the probability that the Germans will make the most of their opportunities in Russia, Frederick M. Corse of the New York Life Insurance Company said: "We should see to it that the preponderance of influence is held by the Anglo-Saxons. Our commerce, if properly organized now, will eventually yield a profit and hold Russia as an Anglo-Saxon ally."

C. Lyon Chandler, Corn Exchange Bank, Philadelphia, believed that the new Germany in world markets had merely to take up the many permanent trade foundations which she still had abroad to become a most active and persistent and steady competitor of the United States.

W. W. Nichols, a director of the association, said with reference to the new states in Europe: "The welfare of each depends on its industrial success and we should feel that they are entitled to a full measure of that commercial consideration which their patriotic constructive leaders seek."

W. L. Saunders, chairman of the board, was elected president to succeed George Ed Smith.

FINANCIAL ADVANCE FOR IRISH HOUSING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The secretary of the National Development Company of Ireland has addressed to every council in Ireland a letter which runs as follows: "I wish to draw your attention to a matter of the utmost importance to our country at this moment. The above company has entered into a contract with a powerful trust (composed of Irish-American and Scottish trustees) in consequence of which we have succeeded in arranging for an advance of £150,000,000 for Irish housing. This will be advanced to municipal, county, district, or urban councils which may require its use. It will be repayable at 5 per cent per annum (which includes principal and interest) in 50 years, at which period the debt will be automatically extinguished. This means a very small rate in the pound to be charged by the various bodies who accept the loan. It now only remains for these bodies to examine the position of the housing problem in their various districts, to put forward their plans, together with an estimate of the amount which they require. There need be no delay; the money is now available, and will be forthcoming as required."

The secretary states in addition, that

it is realized that many people would naturally look askance at such a big scheme, but that his company is actually able to put its hand on a sum of £150,000,000 to be devoted entirely to housing in Ireland, and that it is also proposed to develop shipping from various ports in Ireland, a sum of £2,000,000 being already accessible for shipbuilding.

MILITARY DEFENSE PLANS IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—With the return to Australia of W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, plans for Australia's military defense will speedily take place, most probably in line with the report of Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. B. B. White. General White's proposals are known in part.

Australia will probably provide for 24 day camps of continuous training for citizen forces, instead of the present system of eight days a year in camp with 16 days of home training in whole or half-day parades.

Ceremonial drill and monotonous repetition will be abandoned, and conditions approximating to modern war will give the defenders of the Commonwealth experience in machine gun, artillery work, and so forth. Provision will be made for skeleton staffs of highly trained permanent officers under the control of divisional headquarters. Six divisions of infantry and two of light horse will probably be the minimum force for Australia's defense; and provision will be made for the manufacture of all essential war equipment.

In the beginning, Australia's plans will be simplified by the assistance freely offered by the imperial army authorities. One hundred modern aeroplanes have been presented to the Commonwealth by Britain, and by special arrangement the full equipment for the whole of Australia's future army will be shortly sent from England.

Although Australian defense will undoubtedly make an enormous stride forward in regard to organization, equipment, and numbers, the chief interest in the deliberations of the Federal Council arises from the fact that the problem of conscription for overseas service must be faced. It is believed that the disastrous conscription referenda have shown the government that greater powers are necessary should Australia decide to protect its own shores by dispatching troops overseas.

PROGRAM OF LABOR PARTY IS OUTLINED

Member of Executive Committee Says It Will Not Be Made by Other Groups, Though Their Cooperation Is Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Though the Non-Partisan League and the Committee of Forty-Eight may cooperate with the National Labor Party, which will hold its convention in Chicago on November 22, the new party will be essentially a Labor party and these groups, if they support it, must subscribe to a strictly Labor platform, according to Robert M. Buck, editor of The New Majority, the official organ of the party's executive committee, in discussing the situation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Both the Non-Partisan League and the Committee of Forty-Eight, in the opinion of Mr. Buck, will find that they can support the probable Labor Party platform. He quoted J. A. H. Hopkins of New Jersey, a member of the executive committee of the Committee of Forty-Eight, as saying that 96 per cent of the replies to questionnaires sent out by the committee were favorable to a Labor Party program.

When Mr. Hopkins was in Chicago attending the Labor Party conference, he informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he was anxious to bring about a fusion of the Non-Partisan League, Labor Party, and the Committee of Forty-Eight. This would give greater strength to a new political party than any of the groups alone could hope to get, he said. Mr. Hopkins figured that a farmer vote of considerable size, that the Labor Party would have the support of organized Labor, and that the Committee of Forty-Eight would appeal to a third element of unorganized voters, not represented by either of the other groups.

"The Labor Party will be a party of workers, not essentially of union labor, but Labor both organized and unorganized," said Mr. Buck in relation to this point. "It cannot have its program made by anybody but workers. After it has organized its machinery and adopted its platform, if the other groups are willing to subscribe

to its platform they are welcome to come into the Labor Party. There can be no place for any group that desires to make the Labor Party's platform for it, or tell Labor what it wants."

Outlining in a general way what the National Labor Party will stand for, Mr. Buck said that its platform no doubt would demand nationalization of railroads, along the line of the Plumb plan, and also nationalization of the mines and other public utilities and public resources; democratization of industry. It would also favor equality of women and men in industry; the right to organize and deal collectively; free speech, free press, free assembly, and the repeal of all such legislation as the Espionage Act; complete amnesty for all industrial and political prisoners; elimination of land monopoly; democratization of education; abolition of unemployment, and shorter working hours as an aid in bringing this about.

MR. HYNDMAN ON FOOD PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England—Mr. H. M. Hyndman, the veteran Socialist, and a member of the consumers council, gives it as his opinion in a recent number of Justice that there is no real loss on the 9d. loaf and not the slightest necessity for raising the price of bread. He thinks that eventually the price of milk may reach 1s. 3d. per quart, if the Board of Agriculture and the farmers get their way. He adds: "The Consumers Council has decided that 2s. 8d. a gallon is an ample price for farmers this winter as against 2s. 3d. last winter, out of which the farmers made an exceedingly good profit. The additional 5d. is to meet the increased cost of hay, artificial food, labor, roots, and so forth. We are told that this is insufficient, and that not less than 3s. a gallon should be allowed. Even at 11d. or 1s. a quart how much will the poor, how much will the mothers and children of the wage earners be able to buy?"

VISCOUNT JELICOE'S TOUR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Admiral Viscount Jellicoe will arrive at Fanning Island on October 25 on the battle cruiser New Zealand, and it is expected that from there he will proceed directly to Honolulu, arriving here October 29 or 30. The admiral is visiting Fanning Island to inspect the station of the Pacific Cable Board (British cable) which was shelled and considerably damaged in the early days of the war.

BROOKLYN TRANSIT SYSTEM DISSOLVED

Lines Formerly Merged Revert to Owners Under Court Order—New York City Inquiry Has Been Referred to the Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The disintegration of Brooklyn's surface street car lines will be effected at midnight tomorrow, according to the final order signed yesterday by Judge Julius M. Mayer, of the United States District Court, directing Lindley M. Garrison, receiver of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system to return to the Brooklyn City Railroad Company the lines whose rental he is unable to pay. This will result in the payment by patrons of from 10 to 20 cents for a single trip, in many cases, instead of five cents, as formerly. Corporation Counsel Burt opposed the order and reserved the right to contest its validity and proceedings taken pursuant to it in any other court.

Justice Finch, of the Supreme Court, signed an order restraining Lewis Nixon, Public Service Commissioner, from acting on the appeal of the Manhattan and Queens Traction Corporation for a higher fare. This decision made permanent an injunction against the commissioner declaring that fare increase without permission of the city would mean forfeiture of franchise, under terms of the contract.

The desire of the extraordinary grand jury, investigating the charge of collusion between the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the brotherhood of its employees in the recent strike, that the investigation should be conducted by some one outside of District Attorney Swann's office, has now found expression in a request that Governor Smith appoint special counsel for that purpose. The jurors want to investigate the whole traction situation. They asked Justice Weeks last week to make such an appointment and give them a roving commission. Failing in that, they have sent the same request to the Governor, who has taken it under advisement. The district attorney has asked the Governor to inform him if he sets a time to receive the jury, which will present the request formally. At the time, Mr. Swann wishes to present what he says are the legal objections to the granting of the request.

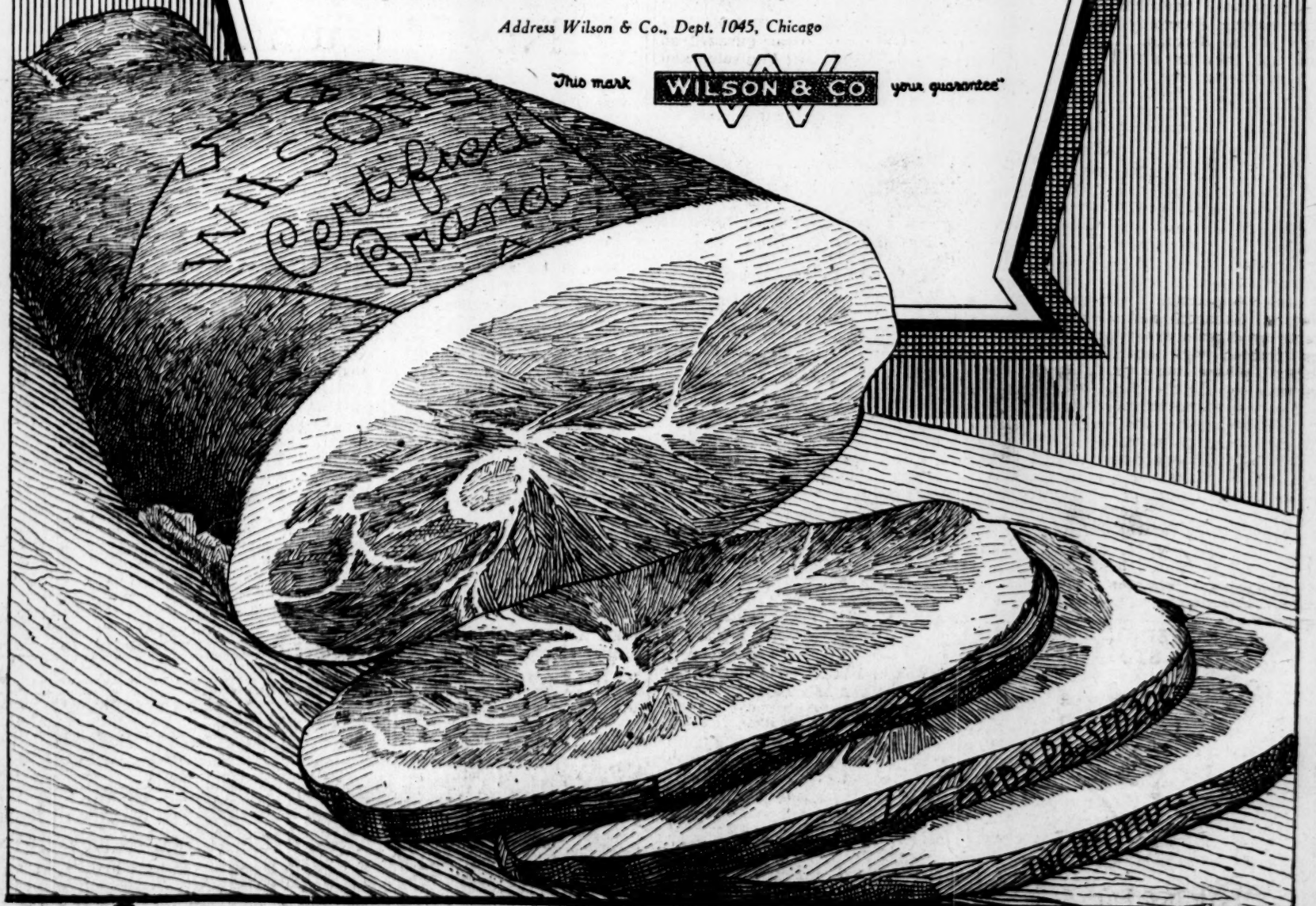
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FOUR GAMES IN
"BIG TEN" RACE

Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association Football Championship Season of 1919 Scheduled to Get Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The race for the 1919 football championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association gets under way in earnest this week, and with the results of last week's preliminary games in view a number of interesting contests are looked for. There are four conference games scheduled and two games between conference colleges and others.

Northwestern University, with several individual stars, will have to develop more team play and bolster up its defense in the line if it is to withstand the attack of the University of Wisconsin tomorrow at Northwestern Field, Evanston. The Badgers will probably force Northwestern to play tip-toe football. Wisconsin's line was tested Saturday by the onslaughts of Marquette's heavy backs; but the Badgers won out by a score of 13 to 0. Although Northwestern triumphed over De Pauw by a score of 20 to 0, the game revealed weakness in the Purple line, which Coach Bachman set about to correct this week.

Just what will happen when Purdue University takes the field at Chicago against the University of Chicago is an open speculation, for Coach A. A. Stagg's team is as yet an unknown possibility. Purdue has been coming stronger than was expected. Few looked for the Old Gold and Black to hold the championship of former years, the University of Illinois, to a margin of 7 points as they did last Saturday, when they lost by a score of 14 to 7. Against the battle-scarred Purdue eleven, Coach Stagg's men, still unseasoned by any hard fighting, will be at a disadvantage in that respect. Coach Stagg had looked forward to last Saturday's game with the Great Lakes Naval Training Station as a good chance to see what his men could do, for he had pointed out that the development of his varsity team had been hampered by the lack of a freshman eleven capable of giving it serious opposition in scrimmages. In this expectation he was disappointed for, after the first few minutes, the contest was turned into a Marathon for the Maroon backs, who romped away with 18 touchdowns, piling up a score of 123 to 0. Although the navy boys had grit they possessed little of the championship ability that featured last year's Great Lakes team.

A great deal of interest is going to be created on the game between the University of Iowa at Urbana, because of the showings made by both teams so far. It should be a hard-fought contest and the outcome will probably depend on some brilliant individual playing. While it is true that Purdue gave Illinois a good battle last Saturday, the Illini are capable of improving considerably. Iowa gave an unexpected exhibition of ability against the University of Nebraska by the score of 18 to 0 on October 4, and since then Coach H. H. Jones has had two weeks to develop his attack for the Illinois game.

The University of Minnesota travels to Indianapolis this Saturday to meet Indiana University. Both teams have got away to a poor start; but Minnesota has always had much the stronger team, and in spite of the tie of 6 to 6, to which Nebraska held the Gophers last Saturday, Minnesota appears likely to get the better of Indiana. This may be questioned as doubtful, however, for Indiana gave evidence of recovery from the defeat administered by Center College two weeks ago and showed real strength in the victory over Kentucky State University by the score of 24 to 0 last Saturday. So there is a possibility that Indiana may surprise Minnesota.

Ohio State University looks like a first-string contender for Western Conference honors this year as in former years, and the Buckeyes are expected to win their contest against Kentucky State tomorrow with about the same ease with which the game with the University of Cincinnati was taken by the score of 46 to 0 last Saturday.

CORNELL WRESTLING
TEAM IN PRACTICE

ITHACA, New York—Capt. C. E. Ackery '20 and E. E. Conroy '19, members of the Cornell University wrestling team who were prize winners in last year's intercollegiate meet, have reported with the present wrestling squad at the university. Coach W. C. O'Connell of this department is still calling for candidates for this branch of sport, although a number of other wrestlers who were with Cornell in former years are taking daily practice. The number of men who have joined the wrestling squad at Cornell thus far is approximately 100.

DOUBLE SET OF BACKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

URBANA, Illinois—Coach R. C. Zuppke of the University of Illinois has announced that he will use a double set of backfield men in the In-

tercollegiate Conference Athletic Association football games again this fall. Last year the Illinois football mentor tried the plan of putting in a complete set of new backfield players at the start of the second half, this being in the nature of an experiment. The fact that the University of Illinois won the championship last season is evidence that the plan has some merits at least. Coach Zuppke declared that the plan should work even better this season on account of the wealth of backfield material.

CRIMSON SQUAD
IN HARD WORKOUT

Coach R. T. Fisher Directs Men in the Daily Scrimmages and the Team Is Rapidly Rounding Into Midseason Form

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The Harvard University football squad, under the leadership of Head Coach R. T. Fisher, is engaging in a series of hard practice drills, with occasional scrimmage contests between players representing "first" and "second" teams. The chief difference in the eleven, according to the coaches, is one of identity, for as yet few definite selections have been made for the team which will meet Yale University next month. Almost every position on the regular line-up is still open to at least two candidates; and, while a number of players naturally are given preference because of previous experience, final decision regarding the personnel of much of the first team has not yet been reached.

Contrary to a ruling made earlier in the month, spectators are barred from attending the practice sessions now held within the Stadium itself. The new decision was reached after a game with Colby College, for although the Crimson won by a large score, there are many points which Coach Fisher believes should be gone over more thoroughly and behind closed doors. The almost immediate result has been a closer-knit system of team play, both on the part of the first and second picked eleven, and a more intensive display of knowledge in the signal drill.

In the contest with Brown University tomorrow it is likely that all who played in the major portion of the game against Colby will start. A. D. Hamilton may be expected to retain his post at left halfback in this and in subsequent games, and Ralph Horween and E. L. Casey, fullback and right halfback, respectively, will be regulars for the balance of the season. The makeup of the Harvard varsity eleven, assigning the two most potential candidates to each position, is as follows:

E. D. Weatherhead, Morris Pinney, J. F. Ryan, J. K. Desmond, ends; R. K. Kane, R. M. Sedgwick, L. B. McCagg Jr., Wynan Hubbard, tackles; J. F. Brown, C. A. Clark Jr., T. S. Woods, Jahish Holmes Jr., guards; P. J. Philbin, C. E. Harnsey, centers; Capt. W. J. Murray, W. B. Felton, quarterbacks; E. L. Casey, A. D. Hamilton, Ralph Horween, P. C. Church, M. Gratwick, R. S. Humphrey, backs.

SIDELINES

The Gustavus Adolphus College of St. Peter, Minnesota, football players, have elected Fritz Hansen captain of the 1919 eleven.

Harry Viner is one of the star players on the University of Missouri varsity football team this fall. He was a member of the Tigers' basketball team in 1917-18.

Georgia School of Technology does not appear to have so strong a football eleven as usual this fall. The team was held to a 28 to 0 score by Clemson College, and not one of the points was made during the first half of play.

F. D. Pollard, the former star football halfback and hurdler at Brown University, is now in a graduate school at the University of Pennsylvania and is playing on the scrub team in order to give the Red and Blue varsity better practice. He is eligible to play varsity football another year, but cannot do so this season on account of the one-year rule.

SWIMMING COACH RESIGNS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The resignation of Charles Carrigan, assistant swimming coach at the University of Pennsylvania, has been announced, and Head Coach George Kistler is making arrangements to appoint a successor. Coach Carrigan has assisted in the direction of swimming at Pennsylvania for 16 years. Coach Kistler and Captain W. L. Farles of the water polo team are at present in charge of the candidates for the Red and Blue swimming team.

RETURN TO CROSS-COUNTRY

URBANA, Illinois—The universities of Michigan and Illinois, after a period of 15 years, will resume cross-country competition at this city in November, with provisions made for a return run at Ann Arbor, Michigan, next year. A squad of 25 men, under the direction of Coach Harry Gill, are out practicing here.

HAWAIIAN SWIMMING MEET

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Four swimmers from the United States—Harold Kruger, Norman Ross, and Misses Ethel Bleibrey and Charlotte Boyle—have been invited to take part in the three-day autumn swimming meet at this city by the committee on arrangements.

BROWN ELEVEN
BEING SHIFTED

Coaches Are Forced to Make Substitutions in the Lineup for Harvard Game Owing to Absence of Regular Players

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—With two victories and one defeat to its credit the Brown University football squad will invade the Harvard Stadium Saturday with an ambition to win its third consecutive game from that college. In 1916 Brown won over Harvard University 21 to 0, and last year 6 to 0. This year Harvard appears to be the favorite as the Brunonians will not have their best team available. S. G. Samson '21, first-string quarterback, is out of the game. M. J. Jemall '20, the best plunging halfback on the eleven this year, will be out of the game Saturday, while Walter Hoving '20, center for three years, will also be absent from the game. Several other members of the team are not in the best of playing shape.

Brown won an easy victory over the Rhode Island State College eleven, but showed a weak offense in the Bowdoin College game, which it won 6 to 0. Last Saturday it was defeated 14 to 0 by the Colgate University team at Hamilton, New York. The team was outclassed in that game but this was partly due to the hard trip. This week the practices have been used to correct the fundamental faults shown in the previous games, while new players are being tried out in the positions made vacant by the absence of regular men.

It is probable that B. N. Coulter '20 will start the game Saturday as he was the first-string quarterback in 1917. He has not been showing up so well this year, however. E. Fox '23, who has just entered college, will be used at that position, too. He played halfback in the Colgate game and showed up well. C. L. Emery '23 will be used in Jemall's position. He played part of Saturday's game and was the best groundgainer on the team. He is rather green on the defensive, however.

Several changes are being made in the line. With Hoving out, it is probable that B. N. Shurtlett '22 will be shifted from tackle to center. He has had preparatory school experience at that position. This will be done as G. W. Brace '20, the first-string substitute for the center position, will be shifted to left guard, as that position has been very weak all the season. He will probably displace J. Boody '23. James Sinclair '21, veteran tackle on the 1917 eleven or G. Gullian '23 will fill in at Shurtlett's tackle position. Capt. R. H. Nichols '20 will again hold down the right guard position, while G. C. Johnstone '22 will probably play right tackle again. J. W. Albright '21, A. L. Brisk '20, and J. M. Williams '21 will be the ends. The first two are playing better games this year than they ever have before. All three are veterans from the 1917 eleven.

A. C. Brooks '21 will again be at left halfback, while E. G. Armstrong '21 will be used at fullback. Other backfield men who are showing up strong are W. H. Shupert '22, D. D. Greene '22, E. M. Murphy '20, G. L. Glover '22, Paul Herriott '21, and G. W. Crowther '21. Armstrong is doing the punting this year, while Emery and Fox are both good drop-kickers.

NO HOCKEY SERIES
UNTIL THE SPRING

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—According to Frank Patrick, president of the Pacific Coast Hockey League, there is no chance of any East vs. West professional hockey games being played between any members of his association and the Canadians, winners of the National Hockey League championship of 1919, before the end of the 1920 championship season.

It will be recalled that last year the Canadians met Seattle, winners of the Pacific coast championship, in the Stanley Cup series; but the series was never finished, being abandoned after each team had won two games and one had been tied. Reports have been circulated here that the Canadians were coming west to play before their championship season opened.

In speaking of such a series, Mr. Patrick said: "Such a series, impracticable. The Seattle rink will not be opened until December 25. We plan to start our series New Year's Day. There is absolutely no chance for a series with the east until next spring."

SHORTER DISTANCE
AT POUGHKEEPSIE

NEW YORK, New York—Reduction of the length of the varsity race in the annual regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association at Poughkeepsie from four miles to three, as announced by the Board of Stewards, means that western colleges may match oars with eastern collegians, rowing authorities here said today. It is recalled that in 1917, the University of Wisconsin, which had previously abandoned four-mile racing, notified the stewards it would enter a crew if the course was shortened to three miles. The stewards are hopeful that Princeton University, the Annapolis Academy, and some of the best eights from the far west will enter crews in the classic meet next June.

CAMBRIDGE RUGBY
DATES ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England—It is yet rather early to give any details of the strength of the varsity sides at Cambridge University; but the fixture list of the rugby football team is already published. H. Rottenburg, the Old Blue and Scottish International, has had the arrangements in hand and his efforts will be supplemented in all probability by G. E. C. Wood, A. E. R. Gilligan, the Dulwich man, and G. A. Rotherham of Rugby.

Any amount of material from the public schools, it is confidently expected, will be available, and many of those players had much practice during the war on the Old Deer Park at Richmond in the public schools matches organized by the Rosslyn Park secretary.

What talent is available for the coming season, the first half of which culminates in the inter-varsity match with Oxford at Queen's Club on December 9, will have been revealed by the trial match. The program of clubs the varsity have to meet includes the Army, which will now be engaged regularly in London and should present a strenuous opposition to the sides that meet them, the Harlequins, the United Services, some of the Welsh clubs, Blackheath, Rosslyn Park, the Hospitals, Edinburgh University, and London Scottish. The schedule:

AT CAMBRIDGE
October 18—Old Leysians; 22—The Army; 29—Guy's Hospital.
November 5—St. Bartholomew's Hospital; 12—Northumberland; 17—Edinburgh Academicals; 27—Edinburgh University.
January 17 (1920)—London Scottish; 21—United Hospitals; 24—Bedford; 31—London Hospital.
February 4—United Services; 7—Richmond; 13—London Welsh.
March 7—Blackheath.

AWAY MATCHES
October 25—Oxford (Queen's Club); 11—Swansea (Swansea); 13—Newport (Newport); 15—Moseley (Birmingham).
February 11—The Army (Queen's Club); 14—Rosslyn Park (Richmond); 21—Blackheath (Blackheath).

RUGBY FOOTBALL
IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPETOWN, South Africa—Continuing their South African tour, the New Zealand rugby team selected from the military forces, atoned for the recent defeats by beating Western Province by 20 points to 3.

The game had not been in progress for more than 10 minutes when the New Zealanders scored a try through Bruce, the kick resulting in the goal points being added. Neither side, however, managed to score during the rest of the first half; but on the resumption Cockerell got over for the visitors, the try being again converted. Two more converted tries fell to the New Zealanders before Gerhard Morke opened the scoring for the province with a penalty goal in the last minute.

SOUTH AFRICAN TENNIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, South Africa—In the recent Natal lawn tennis tournament played at Durban, Edmund won the men's singles championship and Mrs. Davis took the ladies' singles. In the final ties for these events, the men's champion defeated Cockerell, 6-4, 6-1, 4-6, 3-6, 6-3, and Mrs. Davis defeated Miss Pemberton, 6-4, 8-6, 6-2. The mixed doubles championship was won by Edmund and Miss Foote and the ladies' doubles went to Mrs. Reid and Miss Johnson.

CRAMER ASSISTANT MANAGER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Connecticut—A. S. Cramer '21, resident of Portland, Connecticut, was chosen as assistant manager of basketball for the coming year by the student body of Wesleyan University at a meeting held Thursday. Cramer was assistant manager-elect in 1917, when he left college to enter the service. He is a graduate of Wilbraham Academy.

CPLOS

SAILING RATES

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Empress of France

Nov. 1, Nov. 25

1st \$170, 2nd \$100, 3rd \$63.75

Montreal-Liverpool

10 a. m. Cabin Third

Scandinavian Oct. 25 \$95 up \$61.25

Metagarna Oct. 30 30 1.00 up 2.50

Montreal-Antwerp

Scotian Oct. 24 \$100 up \$70.00

(To Southampton, \$95 up)

Montreal-Havre-London

Grampian Oct. 28 \$100 up \$70.00

(No Third Class to London)

Montreal-Glasgow

Scotian Nov. 1 \$95 up \$61.25

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HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

FINE SHOWING
BY AUSTRALIANS

Win 12 Out of the 28 First-Class Cricket Matches They Played During This Season

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of the week ending September 13, the Australian cricket team brought their tour to a close with a match against C. I. Thornton's England XI at Scarborough. Batting first, the Australians had the misfortune to encounter Hitch at his best, and were dismissed for the poor total of 81 runs. Hitch bowled splendidly, his six wickets costing only 24 runs, and even then, one or two catches were dropped in the slips off his bowling. The English team—a fairly representative side—did not start any too well; but some good batting by R. H. Spooner, Rhodes, Hirst, and G. T. S. Stevens, enabled them to gain a lead of 106 on the first innings. Again it was the fast bowler of the team who was the most successful, J. M. Gregory capturing 7 of the English wickets for 83 runs.

Going in for the second time against a deficit of 106 the Australians did very well, and when stumps were drawn on Tuesday evening, they had scored 264 for six wickets. C. B. Willis, who has been a very consistent scorer this season, played another fine innings, missing the century by only 4 runs. The game on being resumed on Wednesday morning was in a distinctly interesting condition, the Australians, with 4 wickets in hand, having a lead of 158 runs. J. M. Taylor and A. W. Lampard, who had batted so well together on Tuesday evening, were soon parted, and the Australian innings was brought to a close for 296, Hitch capturing the last 4 wickets for 12 runs. J. M. Taylor's 71 was a splendid innings and contained nine boundaries.

Requiring 191 to win, the English XI started badly, D. J. Knight being bowled for a "duck." Hobbs, however, was again seen at his best, and gave a brilliant display, but the others found it very difficult to score against the Australians' good bowling and fielding. After the dismissal of Hobbs at 141 for a superb innings of 93, the game provided plenty of excitement, and the English team just managed to win by the narrow margin of 2 wickets, thanks to some steady batting by Rhodes in the closing stages.

The Australians, on the whole, have had a very successful season, having won 12 out of the 28 first-class matches they played, drawn a similar number, and lost only 4. They were a fine all-round team, and, though they had no outstanding player, either as a batsman or a bowler, one or more members of the team were always liable to "come off" in either or both departments of the game.

C. B. Willis came out at the head of the batting averages, and played many fine innings for the side. He is a batsman with a nice style, with many

pretty strokes to his credit. H. L. Collins, the captain, also proved himself a batsman of no mean ability, ending up with an aggregate of over 1600 runs for the season. He led the team well, but was perhaps a little over-cautious at times. J. M. Taylor, C. E. Pellew, W. L. Trenner, who, by the way, "bagged a brace" in the last match, and J. M. Gregory, were also of great assistance to the XI as batsmen.

As to the bowling, J. M. Gregory—the fast bowler—met with the most success, capturing well over 100 wickets during the season. He bowls very fast and usually keeps a fine length. The two left-hand bowlers, H. L. Collins and C. S. Winning, also proved very successful with the ball. The fielding of the team was always of a very high quality, and contributed greatly to their success.

The cricket season of 1919 was brought to a close in the usual way, with a match between Yorkshire—the champion county—and the rest of England, commencing at the Oval on Monday, September 15. Four days were allotted to this match on account of its great attractiveness to all lovers of the game.

BRITISH DAVIS CUP
PLAYERS ARE NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The British lawn tennis team which will meet Australia in the challenge round for the Davis cup in Australia has been finally selected as follows:

Lieut.-Col. A. R. F. Kingscote, M. G. captain.
Maj. A. H. Lowe.
Capt. A. E. Beamish.

Colonel Kingscote, the skipper of the side, is Great Britain's strongest player at the present time. In the world's championship at Wimbledon this season he was the last British representative in the singles and put up the stiffest opposition to G. L. Patterson in the final of the challengers' rounds. Again at Deauville, it will be remembered that his sterling play pulled the match out of the fire when France was within sight of victory, thoroughly compensating for the failure of the British pair in the doubles. He is regarded as obviously the first choice for the British team.

Major Lowe's abilities on the courts were recognized as far back as 1910 when he figured in the British Isles team, subsequently being selected in 1911, 1912, and 1914. In partnership with his brother, F. G. Lowe, he has many honors to his credit in doubles events. On this season's play it is not the unanimous opinion that, apart from the selection of Colonel Kingscote, a better choice could not have been made, but the best material is not always available and there is no doubt that the experience of both Major Lowe and Captain Beamish in international contests will stand them in good stead. Captain Beamish, the old Harrovian, represented the British Isles in 1911 and 1912, in the latter year taking part in the challenge round at Melbourne which enabled the cup to be brought back to England.

PORTSMOUTH HAS
FINE SCHEDULE

Maj. H. C. Harrison Is Captain of the United Services Rugby Team at That Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, England—Maj. H. C. Harrison is captain of the United Services Rugby Football team this season, with headquarters at Portsmouth, and a heavy fixture list has been arranged. The vice-captain of the team is a naval man, Lieut.-Commander W. J. A. Davies, and under the joint guidance of this capable international player and the former leader of the England pack, the present Services skipper, a successful season is anticipated for the service team, whose program opened with an engagement with Blackheath. The schedule:

October 4—Blackheath (at home). 11—Rosslyn Park (home). Royal Military College (Cambridge). 18—Harlequins (home). Richmond (away). 25—Royal Air Force (home). R. N. College (Osborne). 29—R. N. College (Greenwich). November 1—Navy v. Leicester (Leicester). Chatham U. S. (home). 5—Oxford University (home). 8—Guy's Hospital (home). 17—Middlesex Hospital (home). 20—London Hospital (home). 27—Rosslyn Park (away). R. N. College, Osborne (home). 22—London Scottish (home). Old Blues R. F. C. (Horsham). 26—Royal Air Force (away). R. N. C. v. Christ's Hospital (home). 29—Cambridge University (home). December 6—Cardiff (Cardiff). U. C. S. Old Boys (home). 13—London Irish (home). 17—Middlesex Hospital (home). 18—Oxford University (away). R. N. C. Greenwich (home). 21—Harlequins (Twickenham). Old Whitgiftians (away). 23—Navy v. Army (Twickenham). London Irish (away). Brighton (home). March 6—Richmond (home). 13—London Scottish (Richmond). 20—England v. Scotland (Twickenham). 27—Barts. Hospital (away).

February 4—Cambridge University (Cambridge). 7—Barts. Hospital (home). 10—Oxford University (home). R. N. C. Greenwich (home). 21—Harlequins (Twickenham). Old Whitgiftians (away). 23—Navy v. Army (Twickenham). London Irish (away). Brighton (home). March 6—Richmond (home). 13—London Scottish (Richmond). 20—England v. Scotland (Twickenham). 27—Barts. Hospital (away).

LANCASHIRE COUNTY RUGBY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—The Lancashire County Rugby Union have arranged a series of football matches with other counties in the north of England, beginning on November 3 with a game in Cheshire. The schedule:

Nov. 8—Cheshire, in Cheshire; 22—Yorkshire, in Lancashire; 29—Durham, in Durham.
Dec. 6—Cumberland, in Cumberland.
Jan. 24—Northumberland, in Lancashire.

PARIS CLUB BEATEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Beerschoot Association Football Club in a match with the Red Star Club in Paris won by 2 to 0.



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UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

BASIS FOR INTERIOR DECORATION

BY J. C. MILLET

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PARIS, France—When one is considering the subject of decoration, there is no better counselor than the admirable Puvion de Chavannes, and, since we are fortunate enough to live in an epoch of revivals, we can draw our inspiration in all branches of art from that excellent school of decoration.

Imagine a house conceived in the clear tones of Corot, the interior of which would be decorated by Puvion de Chavannes! Would it be possible to find greater perfection than this?

One must not think that the transparency of his work is the result of discoloration. Besides, nowhere can one gain so good an understanding of how much light may be allowed to play and vibrate whilst all the time the somber tones are being emphasized as from the study of his work. From this point there is only a step to take in order to have sufficient courage to decorate a room with the most vivid colors. Let a trial be made of a combination of these colors, olive green and deep rich red, and the result will be a room richer in tone and more interesting than if gold had been used.

A little "salon" done in royal blue and orange, a dining room with a simple wainscot in violet wood, and a wall of old rose leather; in the midst of the ceiling an oval of old crimson and blue silk. This may seem odd and discordant in description, but the study of Puvion de Chavannes shows conclusively the effect of blues and violets placed in juxtaposition with old rose, orange, or tan color.

If this use of plain colors, the ef-

rather than the ignorant stupidity of those who try to invent something entirely new, when centuries have been necessary to purify the taste of a people!

One knows the disagreeable sensation which one feels on entering a house the exterior of which is pleasant in appearance, only to find that the interior is commonplace or gloomy; therefore architecture and external decoration must not be neglected. There must be a close coordination between the different parts of the house, and this alone can insure a satisfactory ensemble. Therefore one must conform to the rules of proportion which are sometimes ridiculed at the present time, but which, if they are observed, add a charm to each fantasy of the imagination.

Logic the Basis

Logic is the basis of everything. Just as the artist potter should not make a vase the neck of which is too narrow to allow of the introduction of a flower stem, or a handle too large to hold, so meaningless fantasies and useless complications must be avoided in decoration.

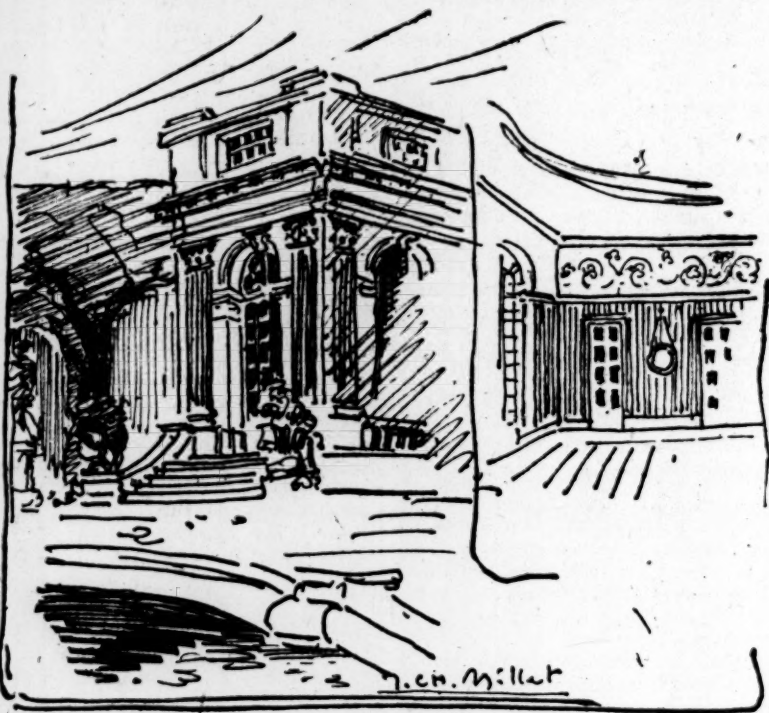
The line must be simplified so that the general effect will impress without disturbing one by unnecessary details.

By starting from this basis that one must make the most important part of a building dominate the rest, the ground floor must appear substantial and strong so as to support the upper stories.

To anyone who is on the ground the building will thus seem heavier and thicker, and, carrying out the same idea in interior decoration, a room to which you wish to give an impression of lowness should be cut by decorative lines starting from the first third of its height.

of 1830 will be realized. The same room with or without a cornice is not recognizable. All complicated and heavy lines limiting the height of a room crush it and sadden it and seem to arrest air and movement. Besides,

might say that all decoration should recall the wing of a butterfly. Let us analyze the colors, placing them in narrow and well-defined spots on flat surfaces, and we shall always obtain a logical, simple, vibrant, and



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

To give an impression of height

a cornice which is admissible in the "grand style" when it was made of sculptured wood or of marble becomes horrible and most unattractive when it is nothing more than a hollow and painted molding.

Value of the Line

All such ornaments therefore must be replaced by the simplicity and beauty of pure lines and the quality of the materials. Even for the panels themselves one must avoid all flowered or patterned papers which are so frequently used in the decoration of apartments, and one must employ only flat tints, which should be framed by carefully and well-worked woods. The color of the woods must harmonize with the stuffs, leather, or painting with which the walls are covered, light colors for the blondes, dark for the brunettes, red for the red-haired, leaves for flowers, and dried leaves for fruit.

By a careful combination of flat tints most graceful effects can be arrived at. Complementary colors may be sought for and vibrant tones must not be feared, but they must be accompanied as in music with bass melodies.

The only manifestation of the pictorial form should be pictures which harmonize with the ensemble, thus avoiding the fatal "trou dans la muraille."

From such a scheme of decoration there will emanate a charming restfulness, a comfort, a repose for the eye, a "finesse" which comes from the play of light over delicately harmonized tones, and which one finds in the house of a man of taste.

The Analogy of Nature

Some analogy for such a general scheme may be found in nature. Each kind of soil has a special fauna, the colors of which harmonize exactly with the ground. Take the most delicate, the most exquisitely shaded insect, the butterfly, and observing why its colors are always appropriate to the place in which the insect lives, we

harmonious decoration, the audacity of which will always please us, and will alarm us no more than we are alarmed to find a brilliant green, a dazzling blue in perfect harmony with the most striking yellows on a butterfly's wing.

We can invent nothing that nature has not already created.

The clever decorator should possess a collection of butterflies, and in the beauty and the boldness of the coloring of their wings he would find the colors which he could then harmonize in the house.

NEW PRESIDENT OF PERU INAUGURATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Augusto B. Leguia was inaugurated as President of Peru on October 12, amid public enthusiasm, according to a cable message to the Peruvian Embassy in Washington. The Peruvian Cabinet, named some time ago, will remain, and the new Congress is promulgating constitutional reforms recently voted upon by the people. The new government is said to be friendly to the United States.

SALOON LICENSES DECREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—The licenses issued for saloons to run in this State until the Federal Prohibition Amendment takes effect, show a decrease of 1591 from the 1918 figures. A total of 9963 saloons will be run until January 16, selling 2.75 per cent beer and light wines.

JOINT MEETING OF LIBRARY CLUBS

Question of Use of Public Libraries to Circulate Propaganda One of Several Issues of Massachusetts Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Greater extension of service, a more thorough standardization of work, and the taking of a definite stand regarding the use of public libraries for the circulation of various propaganda, are three subjects to be considered at the joint meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Western Massachusetts Library Club to be held in Springfield October 23, 24 and 25, announces John Adams Lowe, president of the first named organization.

The program, says Mr. Lowe, purposes to draw thoughtful attention to those topics which directly pertain to the different phases of library work, and not give time to distantly related questions. The museums of Springfield are to receive much attention the first afternoon of the meeting, because libraries and museums in many communities are doing much in cooperation—the libraries attractively reinforcing numerous printed descriptions by displays borrowed from the museums, and the museums have found that assistance rendered by the best books is invaluable to people studying museum objects.

As to the propaganda that libraries everywhere are requested to circulate, the extensiveness of this sort of thing would hardly be believed by other than library workers, asserts Mr. Lowe. It seems that almost every kind of pamphlet literature imaginable is taken to the libraries which are expected to grant a distribution by placing the pamphlets in the thousands of books upon the shelves. Food, medicine, religion, politics, all these and more send in their promiscuous bundles of propaganda. The point is that readers, the public who pay the library tax, object to finding in a book of their choosing loose literature of a nature that is often decidedly distasteful to them personally. It is hoped that librarians at the meeting will formulate resolutions, definitely declaring their attitude. J. Randolph Coolidge Jr., who had wide social service work during the war, is to introduce the question in his address on "The library and social service activities during the readjustment period."

"Enlarged program of the American Library Association" is a movement to be explained by Dr. Frank P. Hill of the Brooklyn Public Library. This program is understood to include the establishment of free public library commissions in all states similar to what obtains now in some of the states, so that throughout the Nation the standards and general promotion of public libraries may be greatly increased. Another feature of the plan is said to be the extending of library opportunities into the marine service, affording the same benefits as has

been received by the soldiers and sailors.

Librarian authorities believe that examination and certification of library workers would considerably raise to arouse keener interest and deeper appreciation of opportunities and responsibilities on the part of the workers, so that Charles H. Evans of Somerville has been given this topic, "Certification of Librarians and Standardization of Library Work." A pension system for Massachusetts librarians is an enterprise with a place on the program at this meeting.

Inasmuch as the Springfield Public Library is recognized far and wide as a model institution of its kind, it is expected that those attending this conference will spend no little time in studying its operation and management. The library, not only in its regular departments but also in its many special extensions is said to be proving of unusual worth to the community.

SMALL SHOWING MADE BY COMMUNIST PARTY

BUFFALO, New York—Complete returns on Tuesday's primaries show that the Communist Party, appearing on a ballot here for the first time and running on a platform calling for the soviet form of government, polled an average of less than 300 votes for its three candidates. The total vote cast was 54,000.

Six candidates were chosen out of a field of 18 for three vacancies on the board of councilmen. Frank C. Perkins, an Independent, and one of the successful six, who had the Socialist endorsement, polled 12,735 votes, compared with 27,043 for Kreinhardt, Republican, who received the highest total. Two other Socialist candidates, Ehrenfried and Battistoni, polled 5163 and 2676 votes, respectively.

NEW ROADS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—A constitutional amendment to permit the issuance of \$25,000,000 in bonds to build roads, has been submitted to the people by the Alabama Legislature.

FORM CONSIDERED OF BILLBOARD ACT

Massachusetts Commission Holds Hearing at Which It Appears That the Only Question Now Is How Bill Should Be Framed

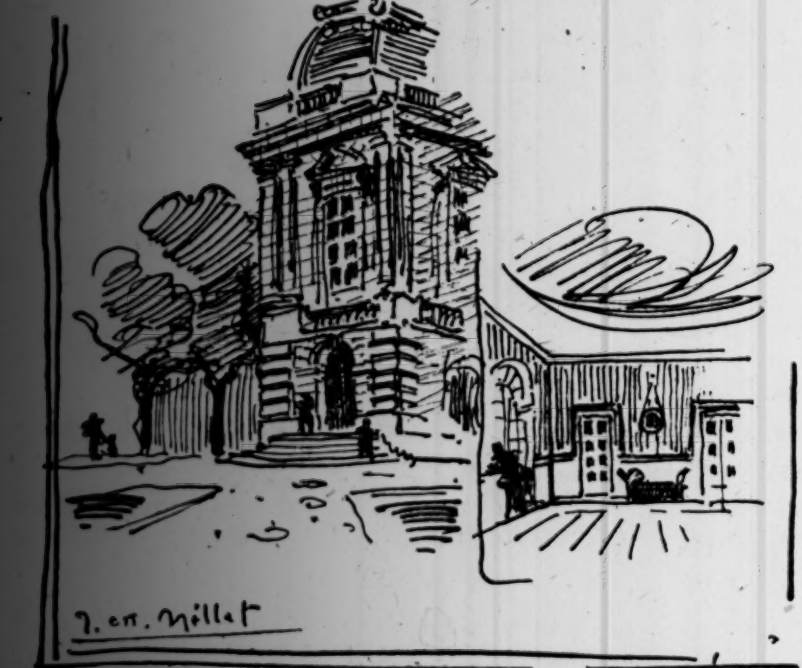
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Restriction of outdoor advertising in Massachusetts, awaits only action by the State Legislature. It was indicated by the hearing yesterday at the State House before the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, the chairman of the State Highway Commission, and the chief of the State District Police, who sat as a commission under authority of a recent act which requires that they report to the Legislature next year.

Since investigations of outdoor advertising have been plentiful in recent years, and the people last year gave the billboard amendment a larger majority than any other amendment, it was assumed at yesterday's hearing that the function of the present commission was to find out what the bill should contain and how it should be framed to meet constitutional requirements.

The few representatives of the billboard interests who attended the hearing seemed to feel that the proposed measure was aimed at extermination of their business, and that its advocates were opposed to all outdoor advertising. Speakers for the reform, however, said that only advertising that was distasteful to a neighborhood or that marred natural scenery was intended for proscription.

The billboard men urged that the bill include a clause granting compensation to the property owner who could no longer rent his property for sign purposes, contending that the State could not rightfully take away a man's rental opportunities without payment any more than it could put a highway across his land without paying him.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

To give an impression of lowness

fect of which is as intense and even richer than that of small spots which in the end prove wearisome to the eye, is made the foundation of the scheme of decoration, all that is necessary is to place these simple tones judiciously in carefully proportioned panels.

Art at the present time is in a willfully unskillful and revolutionary stage so far as coloring is concerned. In the greater number of cases it only hides an absolute ignorance of its true basis and a desire to make work personal, while lacking what is needed to make even a good student.

Art as displayed by the Munich school serves as a foundation for a generation of young people who do not wish to acknowledge that it is at bottom an Anglo-Saxon art which has unfortunately reappeared applied to trash.

The Anglo-Saxon countries have always had a taste for all that is massive, real, entirely pure. Therefore it is necessary to show something of the real and classical bases on which a modern style may be built up, which not merely gratify a meretricious taste but under the naïveté of which the science of proportion may be discerned, both in color and in purity of line.

If on the contrary you wish to give an effect of lightness and airiness to the room you must place the most important part of your decorations over two-thirds of the height of your room above the floor; from the fact that you are obliged to look up to the decorative motives, you receive an impression of greater height.

Starting from this important basis of a clearly established proportion, the stupidity of the complicated and numerous moldings dear to the heart



fashion booklets

From time to time we issue Fashion booklets and special sale bulletins which we will be glad to send to all who are interested and who live within 300 miles of Pittsburgh. Right now there is a holiday booklet on the press. If you desire one please write at once and it will be mailed about November 15th.



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747 Woodward Ave., cor. Alexandrine
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This Entire Building Devoted Exclusively to Footwear for Men, Women and Children



This latest addition to Detroit's business structure is one of the show spots of dynamic Detroit. In this building is incorporated every convenience and store service feature known to modern architectural plans.

Write for our Fall and Winter catalog.



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FEATURED IN OUR LINGERIE SHOP



For excellent reasons our customers prefer Kayser's. The Marvelous Union Suits and Bloomers and plain and embroidered Chemises shown in a complete range of sizes.

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Costumers to Gentlewomen

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35 Grand River Ave., West, Detroit, Michigan

CLOVES

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

HOSIERY

IN ALL THE DESIRABLE COLORS

Dependable Merchandise at reasonable prices.

THE TAILOR-MADE-GIRL

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Corsets to meet your individual requirements

"Anita" and "Tailor-Made-Girl"

135 Farmer St., Shop 12, Detroit

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CHOICE FOOD

Cool, Light Dining Rooms. Convenient Location. Efficient Service.

258 Woodward Avenue DETROIT

Pringle Furniture Co.

FURNITURE OF QUALITY

Rugs, Linoleum, Pictures and Frames

Pictures Framed to Order

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Now is the Time

to order awning to have them put up in the Spring. You buy for less now.

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Exclusive Styles In Misses' and Women's Suits, Coats, Dresses, Skirts, Waists and Furs.

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Distinctive Jewelry

DIAMONDS—WATCHES

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State at Griswold, DETROIT

Pontiac (Mich.) Store, 12 N. Saginaw

"MADE GOOD SINCE 1885"

Kuhn's

Makers of High Grade Candies

216 Woodward Avenue

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LUNCHEON SUPPER

Milton Corset Shop

Exclusive Agency

"FROLASET CORSETS"

241 Woodward Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

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Both practical and theoretical training—In Detroit, the famous

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SUGAR SITUATION BRINGS CRITICISMS

Ability of Candy Manufacturers to Get Supply While Householders Are Denied One of a Number of Questions Raised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Developments in the sugar shortage situation have led to much talk of 20-cent sugar and to indications that traders in sugar are hoping to make considerable advances in price as a result of current conditions. Blame for the sugar situation is applied almost indiscriminately, but in general to the Sugar Equalization Board or to the President and his assistants for their failure to empower that board to buy the Cuban sugar crop last month.

One thing that seems to be perfectly clear is that candy manufacturers and other large users of sugar have had all the best of it thus far, in comparison with the household purchaser. Although the latter has in many places been restricted in buying sugar, the great candy-making firms have been allowed to buy in unlimited quantities. The profit on a pound of sugar, in the form of candy, is naturally much greater than on a pound of sugar in its crude state.

A reader of The Christian Science Monitor, a professional man of high standing in Massachusetts, writes of other forms of discrimination and of personal experiences in connection with the sugar question as follows:

Prospective Buyer Questioned

"Having tried in the stores of my own town and a near by one to purchase a little sugar, I went to Boston and while waiting in a famous large store I heard the customer beside me order sugar. She was asked, 'Are you a regular customer?' and then, 'Have you a charge account?' and then, 'Does any clerk here know you?' Satisfactory answers to these questions produced for her a five-pound box of sugar. I made my purchase (not of sugar) and then asked for sugar. I was told to apply at a distant corner where I saw a long line of applicants whose fate I did not discover, as I had a train to catch.

"My grocer tells me the reason is that our sugar is being sold abroad for more than it brings here. A friend told me that his grocer told him that all the sugar needed in America can be bought if people were willing and were permitted to pay 20 cents a pound for it. If this is true, it means the worst possible kind of profiteering that deprives children and the public generally of an essential food article for the benefit of a few people who are interested in sugar, and it may well be that these few are not the public holders of sugar stock. What are you going to do about this?"

The same writer, in a communication to the editor of The Christian Science Monitor, declares that "the public now has no idea of the way the big trusts rob, defraud, and fool the people by inflated capital and book-keeping that hides the real profits."

Plantation Wages Are Low

Information from sugar-producing regions lately has indicated that wages of sugar-plantation workers are at an extremely low level, in many instances, and that serious unrest is the result. Almost nowhere, apparently, have the wages of sugar workers risen in anything like the proportion that the price of sugar here has advanced, and in some islands of the West Indies wages are said to be practically at the pre-war level. In fact it is pointed out that wages in occupations everywhere have actually declined, for their purchasing power is much less than before the war. A member of the Swiss economic mission informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that prices in Switzerland have advanced approximately 160 per cent over pre-war days, wages 100 per cent, and that this proportion is apparently about the same as the proportion between wages and prices here. In the sugar-producing countries, however, wages have lagged more than elsewhere.

Freight rates from the West Indies have increased greatly. News dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Jamaica, British West Indies, recently carried the information that the freight rate to this country from Jamaica by privately owned steamship lines is nearly three times as great as the rate from Trinidad by a publicly owned line, though the latter represents by far the greater distance. The Cuban sugar crop was offered to the United States as a whole, but the offer was withdrawn and it is now being sold to European buyers, who are bidding high for it. But while the Sugar Equalization Board was criticizing other branches of the government for failure to adopt its recommendation to buy this crop, the board itself was doing nothing to prevent the candy makers from buying unlimited quantities of sugar.

Lack Laid to Increased Use

Zoning System Allots Cuban and Porto Rican Sugar to East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Enormously increased use of sugar is the reason given by Arthur Williams, Federal Food Commissioner, for the present shortage; this year's increased consumption being estimated at 500,000 pounds. Much of this is said to be required for the unusual amount of candy and soft drinks demanded.

"The longshoremen's strike has aggravated the situation," said Mr. Williams yesterday. "Twenty vessels filled with raw sugar lay at the docks of the refineries this morning awaiting unloading. It is hoped that this

may be handled at once and the situation relieved.

"Under the new zoning plan of the Sugar Equalization Board, all the Cuban and Porto Rican cane sugar will be retained in the part of the country lying east of Buffalo, New York, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, leaving the western part to be supplied with Louisiana beet sugar, which is produced in quantities in the middle western states. In addition, this city will be placed on a temporary rationing almost identical with the rationing of the Federal Food Administration of September, 1918, and will be supplied with about 50,000,000 pounds monthly, to be distributed proportionately between the homes and the manufacturers, as was done a year ago.

"While the former rationing meant a certain degree of economy, its observance involved no hardship to anyone. The advantage is an equality of distribution by which all of our people will get an equal supply. "It is urged that sugar be used with the utmost economy by every one and that there be no effort whatever to hoard sugar. Dealers will be justified in limiting their sales in order to distribute their own supply as fairly as possible. They are urged not to offer sugar in combination sales, which suggests profiteering, and are also justified in refusing sugar to strangers, in order to prevent hoarding."

Sugar Inquiry Begun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—A grand jury inquiry into the sugar situation here has resulted in the calling of representatives of nine large sugar-handling concerns to appear with all necessary records to give testimony. Candy manufacturers were among those summoned, as it has been noticeable that while retail grocers have been unable to obtain supplies, there have been no complaints among candy makers and other large users of sugar.

JAMAICA ADDS TO SUGAR INDUSTRY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies—The latest project to develop the sugar making industry here shows itself in the northern parish of St. James. Near the town of Montego Bay, level land splendidly suited for cane growing is traversed by the railway line from Kingston to Montego Bay.

One of the most efficient of the smaller factories is Catherine Hall, within easy reach of Montego Bay, which has a capacity of about 1500 tons. It is owned by F. N. Kerr-Jarrett, who completes the necessary supply of canes by buying from the cane farmers. The estate has planted more cane fields, and by 1920 or 1921 will produce on its own account all the cane it needs.

Its owner has now come forward with a plan for installing up-to-date machinery for a 4000-ton factory. The cost is estimated at \$500,000. Mr. Kerr-Jarrett makes as a condition for the establishment of this factory that there be pledged to the factory for the growth of sugar cane an acreage sufficient to supply its need. The owners of this land will be bound for 15 years to cultivate their land in cane and to sell to the factory at a rate agreed upon. The factory will be bound to buy their cane. That is the scheme in outline.

There will be no government guarantee or government interference, but the granting of imperial preference by the mother country to sugar produced within the Empire has given capital confidence to proceed.

DAVIS HOME TO BE PRESERVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—The first "White House of the Confederacy," as the former home of President Jefferson Davis is known, will be preserved as a memorial, following the creation by the Legislature of a commission to acquire the property for the state.

PROGRESS IN LOWER CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

CALEXICO, California—Governor Cantu of Lower California has organized in his district a Chamber of Commerce, and through this body has succeeded in lowering the export duties on vegetables.

NATIONAL CONGRESS ON CITY PLANNING

Authority Says Gathering at Ottawa Will Consider Technical Side of Subject and Try to Find Acceptable Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Canadian News Office of The Christian Science Monitor sought an interview with Noulan Cauchon, Canadian member of the board of directors of the American National City Planning Institute, and obtained from him certain details of the meeting of the National City Planning Institute which will hold a two-day session in the capital commencing today. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Cauchon said:

"I may explain that there are two bodies of the National Conference on City Planning which includes all those who are interested in city planning; that is the expert who does the professional work and also the civic representatives and others who are interested in contributing or obtaining first hand information as to the latest advances in the science and art of town planning. On the other hand the city planning institute which is meeting in Ottawa is the body of professional men who are practising in the town planning work. The present meeting at Ottawa will consider a number of interesting reports on the technical side of town planning. The delegates are being welcomed to the capital by the Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the Privy Council, on behalf of the Dominion Government, and by Mayor Fisher on behalf of the city of Ottawa.

Fundamentals of Planning

"Frederick Law Olmstead's committee will present a report on the fundamental principles of city planning with a view to the association arriving at certain acceptable standards in this matter. There will also be a report by B. A. Haldeman's committee, on proper street widths for different purposes, this likewise with a view to determining standards in this matter. Both these papers will be followed by discussion. A report on zoning will be presented for discussion and conclusions by Mr. Bassett's committee. This is a very important feature of city planning that is determining the use and development of land and protection of property so designed from injurious conversion to other purposes. The particular possibilities in this line are very complicated due to the wide variation in the laws of the individual states and also to limitations imposed by constitutional conditions.

"On Saturday there will be a report by Morris Knowles' committee on the economic design of utilities in streets. There will be technical discussions on the cost and nature of pavings, sewers, and the bearing that these factors have upon the desirable relation to the depths in lots and their effect upon the sanitary condition of housing in its enjoyment of light and air, and space between buildings. These matters are vitally urgent, particularly in respect to housing conditions affecting people of limited means. This will be followed by reports and discussion on lot subdivision by Mr. Arthur B. Comey's committee.

A Distinguished Engineer

"Members of the convention will attend the Canadian Club luncheon at the Château Laurier, and will be addressed by Brig.-Gen. C. H. Mitchell, D. S. O., on the subject of 'Reconstruction and Town Planning.' General Mitchell has just returned from the front with a distinguished record as head of the Canadian Intelligence Department and subsequently chief of the Intelligence Department for the allied army in Italy. General Mitchell is at present dean of the faculty of applied science of the University of Toronto, and is an engineer of note. On Saturday afternoon the convention will visit the new Parliament buildings in course of construction, and be given a motor drive around the city and parks."

The convention will be brought to a close in the evening by a meeting arranged by the Town Planning Institute of Canada, when Thomas Adams, chairman of the Canadian Institute, will give an address, accompanied by moving pictures on practical housing, and this will be followed by an address by Noulan Cauchon, chairman of the Ottawa branch of the Canadian Town Planning Institute on the planning of Ottawa.

GERMAN TRADE POLICY SOUGHT

American Exporters to Attend Conference in New York City on Resumption of Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In order to determine some definite and uniform policy for the guidance of exporters in the resumption of trade with the Central Powers, which seems imminent, a conference of manufacturers, bankers, commission merchants and shipping men from all parts of the country will be held here on October 16 and 17, according to an announcement of the American Manufacturers Export Association.

A special committee has been appointed to arrange the details of the conference, and assurances have been received that representatives of American concerns whose products are sought by Austrian and German buyers will attend the conference.

The question of future trade with the Central Powers must be viewed from the standpoint of economic necessity and commercial history, according to C. Lyon Chandler, manager of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia. He says that all signs point to an early resumption of trade between allied and other countries. "No war can prevent international trade any more than a dam can stop the flow of a river," he said. "The boots in which Napoleon's army marched to Russia were all made in England. It is my belief that the new Germany in world markets has merely to take up many of these permanent foundations which she still has abroad to become a most active, persistent and steady competitor of the United States."

One of the representative exporters observes that the German obtains astonishing results when his foreign trade machine works smoothly, but that as soon as the machinery refuses to work he is thoroughly at a loss, since he lacks the initiative and imagination necessary for conducting a successful export business. Manufacturers, it is pointed out, should not, however, undervalue the German capacity for organization and German

COMPROMISE ON FIUME INDICATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Count V. Macchi di Cellere, Ambassador from Italy to the United States, who, it is officially confirmed, soon will leave Washington in favor of a successor not yet formally named, has been in conference with the Secretary of State over a settlement of the Fiume question satisfactory to President Wilson.

ALABAMA PATRIOTIC SOCIETY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—The Alabama Patriotic Society, whose object is to inculcate patriotism and love of State and country in the people of the State, was created at the recent session of the Legislature. Provision is made for the organization of county societies.

SERVICE CANTEN CLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston Army and Navy Canteen on Boston Common has been closed and its furnishings are being sold. During the war it provided meals and entertainment for large numbers of service men.

GERMAN TRADE POLICY SOUGHT

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willingness to occupy a secure position with a fixed and permanent salary, which results in the efficiency and permanency of German trade agents.

Because of our present lack of government trade machinery, Germany will not be supplied until peace is ratified. Many traders question whether they can compete in this market with French and British manufacturers already on the ground.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, October 16

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore, Md.—O. S. Anderson of The Pilot Shoe Co.; Essex.
Baltimore, Md.—W. P. Putnam of The Hub; Adams.
Baltimore, Md.—Moses and Milton Hall of S. Halle Sons; Touraine.
Baltimore, Md.—William McDonough of Bloomberg Bros.; Thorndike.
Chicago, Ill.—S. H. Axman and S. L. Levi of Selz Schwab & Co.; Essex.
Chicago, Ill.—J. Schmal of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.
Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; United States.
Havana, Cuba—V. Perez; United States.
Havana, Cuba—Ramon Balseira; United States.
Los Angeles, Cal.—E. V. Stewart, of Stewart Dawes Shoe Co.; Essex.
Lynchburg, Va.—R. P. Beasley Jr., of Beasley Shoe Co., Inc.; Touraine.
Lynchburg, Va.—G. H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; Avery.
Macon, Ga.—I. Waxelbaum of Waxelbaum & Bros.; Lenox.
Memphis, Tenn.—W. M. Perkins of Bra Block Dry Goods Co.; Essex.
Memphis, Tenn.—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Touraine.
Nashville, Tenn.—L. M. Hollins of Hollins Sons & Co.; United States.
New York City—Frank M. Bedell; United States.
New York City—W. W. Bowman, of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.
New York City—A. J. Cantor of Ajax Shoe Co.; United States.
New York City—H. Friedman; United States.
New York City—G. Goldstein; United States.
New York City—H. C. Hinman of National Suit & Cloak House; Essex.
New York City—Max J. Friedman; United States.
Philadelphia, Pa.—J. G. Asay of J. G. Asay Shoe Co.; United States.
Philadelphia, Pa.—George De Cou of De Cou Bros.; United States.
Philadelphia, Pa.—E. M. Scattergood of George H. West Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—P. W. Hamilton; United States.
Portland, Ore.—O. E. Krause of Krause Bros.; United States.
Porto Rico—M. Portale; United States.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Richmond, Va.—L. B. Stern of Stern Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Richmond, Va.—A. R. Turpin and R. T. Hancock of Stephen Putney Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Savannah, Ga.—A. F. McDougald; United States.
Seattle, Wash.—Mr. Greene of Northwest Shoe Co.
St. Louis, Mo.—C. A. Smith of The Puriton Shoe Co.; United States.
St. Paul, Minn.—Chris Meiss of C. Getzian Co.; Adams.
St. Paul, Minn.—J. E. Rounds of Foots Schutte & Co.; Parker.
Washington, D. C.—D. L. Levy; Essex.

LEATHER BUYERS

Lebanon, Pa.—A. H. Kreider of Kreider Shoe Co.; United States.

St. Louis, Mo.—M. C. Banks of International Shoe Co.; Essex.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe & Leather Association, 165 Essex Street, Boston.

PAY INCREASE IN NAVY IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Rear-Admiral Samuel McGowan, chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the United States Navy, advocated variation of pay to officers and enlisted men to correspond with variations in the cost of living, in testimony before the House Naval Affairs Committee on Wednesday. He said the statistics collected by the Department of Labor should be used as a basis for determining the cost of living to assure the men in the navy they would always receive fair pay.

A flat increase for all ranks, he thought, is necessary, as admirals have been as hard hit by prevailing prices as junior officers or enlisted men.

ANTI-HOARDING LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—Profiteering and hoarding are made unlawful by a bill passed by the Alabama Legislature. Combinations or agreements to restrict trade, to limit production or to control selling prices are prohibited.

New Issue

\$1,000,000

Elder Manufacturing Company

8% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Redeemable at 110 and accrued dividend. Dividends payable quarterly the first day of October, January, April and July

CAPITALIZATION

Preferred stock, 8% Cumulative (par value \$100)	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Common stock (par value \$100)	900,000	900,000
Ownership (of the common stock is vested in a holding company which is capitalized for 60,000 shares of common stock, no par value).		

The company has no funded debt.

TRANSFER AGENTS
Old Colony Trust Co., Boston
American Trust Company, St. Louis

REGISTRARS
National Shawmut Bank, Boston
Mercantile Trust Co., St. Louis

The following is summarized from a letter written by Mr. George S. Elder, president:

THIS COMPANY MANUFACTURES Men's and Boys' furnishing goods, work suits and wash wear, including the nationally advertised Tom Sawyer brand.

FIVE FACTORIES ARE OPERATED—Three in St. Louis, one in Webb City and one in Edwardsville, Ill. About 1500 persons are employed.

EIGHT THOUSAND CUSTOMERS are buying Elder merchandise, representing all sections of the United States and several foreign countries.

SALES LAST YEAR \$4,753,028 (in fiscal year ending April 30, 1919); estimated sales this year \$7,500,000.

AVERAGE EARNINGS \$217,423 A YEAR for last three years before taxes, depreciation and extraordinary charges.

NET QUICK ASSETS after this financing \$143 per share, and net tangible assets \$153, for each share of preferred stock outstanding.

PRESENT MANAGEMENT continues in control, and with this financing will be enabled to increase the output of the factories.

PREFERRED STOCK SAFEGUARDS are supplied in sinking fund provisions and restrictions concerning issuance of stock of prior or equal right and mortgages.

We Recommend this Stock for Investment

Price \$100 and Accrued Dividend

RICHARDSON, HILL & CO.

Established 1870
50 Congress Street, Boston
Branch Offices:
Bangor, Me.
Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston

Portland, Me.

The statements contained herein are not guaranteed, but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable.

Ford Motor Company

Three Months Notes
Dated October 16, 1919

PRICE ON APPLICATION

BOND & GOODWIN

30 State Street, Boston

New York Chicago Minneapolis San Francisco
Los Angeles Seattle Portland, Ore.

COMMERCIAL PAPER
BANK AND TRADE ACCEPTANCES
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Members
New York, Boston and San Francisco Stock Exchanges

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

GOOD ADVANCE IN
HIGH GRADE BONDS

General List of Railroad Issues
Up Substantially From Low
Level of September 22—De-
mand Comes From Institutions

NEW YORK, New York—There has been a sharp rally in high-grade railroad bonds during the last two weeks, which has carried the general list up an average of 2.72 points. On September 22 the lowest price for these bonds in history was reached. Since then the rise has been gradual, indicating that the bond market has turned for the better and low prices resulting from the war will not be witnessed again.

Bankers conducting a general business in corporation bonds say there has been a good demand for high-grade issues from institutions as well as individual investors buying at book prices of these bonds bought at higher prices. Some of the savings bank bonds went up easily last week on small transactions, showing that the amount for sale at prevailing prices is limited.

The following compilation of first class railroad bonds shows high prices reached in 1917, prices September 22, the day the recent low prices were touched and closing or last prices October 11, with advances over the September figures:

Issue	1917	1918	1919
Atchafalpa gen 4 1925	97	77 1/2	80 1/2
A & O gold 4 1918	94 1/2	70	72 1/2
C & N gen 4 1925	97 1/2	79	82
L & N und 4 1910	97 1/2	83	85 1/2
N Y C 1st 3 1/2 1927	98 1/2	88	91 1/2
N Y C 2nd 3 1/2 1927	97 1/2	78	81 1/2
N Pacific 1 1/2 1927	96 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2
Pa cons 4 1/2 1920	107 1/2	92 1/2	94 1/2
S Pacific 1 1/2 1927	95 1/2	76	81 1/2
Un Pac 1st 4 1917	100	82 1/2	85 1/2
Average	96.59	78.45	81.17

Although there has been a substantial rally in prices of the above-mentioned bonds, all of which are legal for savings banks in New York State, they are still a long way under the high prices of 1917. Take, for instance, Pennsylvania consolidated mortgage 4 1/2s, 1920. Selling at 92 1/2, they are 15 points under the 1917 high. Also Union Pacific first 4s, 1947 at 85 1/2 are 14 1/2 points under the high of two years ago. These two issues are largely held by savings banks and insurance companies and were bought at much higher prices so it is not surprising that these institutions would be buyers at present low levels.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Oct	34.80	34.30	34.40	34.40
Dec	34.65	34.65	34.18	34.54
Jan	34.35	34.35	34.30	34.22
March	33.95	33.95	33.45	33.77
May	33.75	33.75	33.18	33.54
July	33.25	33.25	33.15	33.15

Spots 35.05, up 25 points.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hentz & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Oct	34.80	35.10	34.74	34.84
Dec	34.40	34.47	34.33	34.35
Jan	34.10	34.14	33.89	33.99

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England—The weekly statement of the Bank of England follows:

	Oct 16	Decrease
Total reserve	£22,827,000	£657,000
Circulation	£3,708,000	699,000
Bullion	£4,082,000	41,000
Other assets	£2,602,000	£85,000
Other deposits	£9,851,000	20,480,000
Public deposits	£2,225,000	926,000
Govt securities	£3,345,000	22,886,000

*Increase.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to the liabilities is now 18.70 per cent, compared with 15.45 per cent last week and compares with a decline from 17 1/2 to 17 per cent in the corresponding week last year.

Clearings through the London banks for the week were £674,860,000, compared with £590,430,000 last week and £456,425,000 in the corresponding week last year.

LONDON WOOL SALES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The dates of the two remaining London wool auctions have been changed, the next series taking place from October 27 to November 14, and the final series from December 1 to 19, according to a cablegram received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

BOOM ON PARIS BOURSE

PARIS, France—A remarkable boom has struck the Bourse and there is heavy buying of American, British, and neutral industrial shares. News of fortunes made in oil in the United States has stimulated French investors. There is considerable illegal buying of francs for export.

BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Consul-General Hollis cables from London that British imports for September were £148,625,074, and exports £66,500,295. Imports for the nine months ended September were £1,166,607,457, and exports £541,344,352.

DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED

LONDON, England—The Bank of England's minimum discount rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	97 1/2	97 1/2	95	96
Am Can	64 1/2	64 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Am Car & Fdry	135 1/2	135 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2
Am Int Corp	122 1/2	122 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2
Am Loco	111 1/2	112 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am Smelters	74 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74
Am Sugar	142 1/2	143	139 1/2	141 1/2
Am T & Tel	131 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2	132
Am Woolen	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Anacosta	69 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69
Atchafalpa	91 1/2	91 1/2	91	91 1/2
A & W I	187 1/2	187 1/2	185 1/2	186 1/2
B & O	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Baldwin Loco	143 1/2	145 1/2	141 1/2	143 1/2
Beth B	105 1/2	106 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
Can Pacific	150 1/2	151	149 1/2	150 1/2
Central Leather	104	104 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Chandler	134 1/2	135 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2
Chl, M & St P	43 1/2	43 1/2	43	43 1/2
Chino	43 1/2	43 1/2	43	43
Corn Prods	88 1/2	90	88 1/2	89
Crucible Steel	238	238	235	235 1/2
Cuba Cane	44 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
End-Johnson	128 1/2	128 1/2	127	127
Flint	52 1/2	52 1/2	50	50 1/2
Gen Electric	170	170	168 1/2	169 1/2
Goodrich	83	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Inspiration	61	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Kennecott	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Max Pet	253	254 1/2	248 1/2	250 1/2
Marine	62	62	60 1/2	62
Marine pfd	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Max Motor	49 1/2	51 1/2	49 1/2	50
Int Harvester	141 1/2	141 1/2	139 1/2	141
N Y Central	73 1/2	73 1/2	73	73 1/2
N Y N H & H	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Nor Pac	86 1/2	86 1/2	86	86 1/2
Pan-Am Pet	135 1/2	135 1/2	131 1/2	133 1/2
Penn Zinc	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	77	80	75 1/2	79 1/2
Reading	82	82 1/2	81 1/2	82
Rep I & Steel	98 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Roy Dutt of N Y	103 1/2	105 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Sinclair	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
So Pacific	108	109	107	107 1/2
Studebaker	131	132 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2
Texas Co	284 1/2	286	281	284
Tex & Pac	55 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Un Pac	124 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	124 1/2
U S Rubber	123 1/2	123 1/2	121 1/2	122
U S Smelting	72 1/2	73 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
U S Steel	121 1/2	121 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2
Utah Copper	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Westinghouse	55 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Willis-Over	36 1/2	36 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
White Motor	69 1/2	73 1/2	67 1/2	73 1/2
Total sales	1,412,100 shares.			

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2s	100.30	100.60	100.30	100.60
Lib 4 1/2s	95.20	95.20	95.20	95.20
Lib 5 1/2s	92.75	93.75	92.75	93.75
Lib 6 1/2s	93.85	93.85	93.85	93.85
Lib 7 1/2s	95.35	95.35	95.35	95.35
Lib 8 1/2s	93.70	93.70	93.64	93.68
Lib 9 1/2s	93.74	93.74	93.72	93.76
Viet 3 1/2s	99.80	99.80	99.78	99.80

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s 1921	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s 1927	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Tel	100 1/4	100 1/4	99 1/4	100 1/4
A A Ch com	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Am Wool com	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Am Bosch Mag	119	119	119	119
Am Zinc	69	69	69	69
Am Zinc pfd	69	69	69	69
Arizona Com	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Booth Fish	18	18	18	18
Boston Elevated	67	67	67	67
Boston & Me	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Butte & Sup	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Cal & Arizona	75	75	75	75
Cal & Hecla	405	405	405	405
Copper Range	53	53	53	53
Davis-Daly	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
East Butte	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
East Mass	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Fairbanks	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Granby	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Gorton-Pet	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Gray & Davis	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Greene-Can	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
I Creek com	47	47	47	47
Le Royale	35	35	35	35
Lake Copper	54	54	54	54
Mass Gas	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
May-Old Colony	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Miami	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Mohawk	67	67	67	67
N Y N H & H	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
North Butte	18	18	18	18
Old Dominion	42	42	42	42
Oscoda	59	59	59	59
Parish & Bligh	26	26	26	26
Pond Creek	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Root & Vander	57	57	57	57
Stewart	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Swift & Co	135	135	135	135
United Fruit	192 1/2	192 1/2	192 1/2	192 1/2
United Shoe	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
U S Smelting	74	74	74	74

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

(Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last
Aetna Explos	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Allied Packers	60	60	60	60
Amal Tin Stores	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Amer Safety Razor	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Boone	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Boston & Mont	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Clinton Wire	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Colonial Wire	14	14	14	14
Commonwealth Pet	49	49	49	49
Cosden & Co	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Eijk Basin	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Elston Shosh Coal	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
General Asphalt	138	138	138	138
Glenrock	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Hecla Mining	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Heyden Chem	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Houston Oil	160	160	160	160
Howe Sound	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Island Oil	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Loew Inc	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Loft Inc	29	29	29	29
Louisiana Co	65	65	65	65
Merritt	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Midwest Refining	168	168	168	168
Otis Steel	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Overland Tire	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Salt Creek	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Sapulpa Ref	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Shell Transport	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Simms Petrol	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Stearns Boat	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Sweets of America	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Temple Corn	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
United Picture	18	18	18	18
United States Sm	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Vanadium Steel	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2

CHICAGO BOARD

Yesterday's Market

Yesterday's Market				
ported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)	Open	High	Low	Close
corn—	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35	1.35
.....	1.22 1/2	1.22 1/2	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2
.....	1.21 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.21 1/2
.....	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
.....	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
.....	38.10	38.00	38.00	38.00
.....	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50
.....	29.47	29.20	29.20	29.47
.....	27.30	27.10	27.10	27.30
.....	24.10	24.40	24.40	24.35

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Country Corn and City Kitchen

Did you ever, some crisp, clear, cold night—preferably when the moonlight cast its fairy touches on all about you, join in a corn roast in some country field or hillside? If you have had that experience, you know something about those days of real sport that cartoonists love to make live again on their drawing boards.

You waited, if you had—or were—a city guest, for just the right sort of an evening, clear and cool and windless, so that the bonfire would blaze up as it should. Long sticks were neatly pointed at one end and placed in readiness, the corn was selected with most discriminating care and only the outermost sections of the shucks removed. Brush and wood were gathered, sometimes for days in advance, safely cached in a dry spot, and, on the day of the fire, the great pyramid painstakingly and carefully built up.

The moon well up, the guests gathered with much laughing and chattering. Some one struck a match, the little flames began to curl in and out of the brush wood; then, suddenly, the flames shot up toward the sky. Those skilled in the art busied themselves at the corn pile, deftly inserting the pointed end of a long stick into the end of an ear of corn. Then all gathered around, thrusting the corn into the fire, attempting to prevent it from getting aflame, but turning and twisting it about, now in the ashes, now in the midst of the flame, until those experienced in the art pronounced the ears well roasted. Lastly, peeling off the shuck and bestowing plenty of butter and salt upon it, you ate it and declared that never did you taste anything so delicious—certainly never such corn—before. And you wondered why it never had that flavor when it appeared on a city table.

To be sure, they were not settled, Mother and Daughter and Daughter's Friend who had succeeded in finding just the jolliest sort of an apartment with plenty of room for three people to live in comfortably, without getting in each other's way, and with a real grown-up kitchen, so that every one of the trio could try her hand at cooking whenever she chose. The maid came in by the day, so the family possessed that kitchen. They expected to take their dinners out, as a rule, being an exceedingly busy trio, but, that first Sunday night, they felt they must celebrate by having dinner in the new home. Mother's and Daughter's living-room was quite in order, anyway, and so was that fascinating white kitchen. So the three went shopping on Saturday night and laid in a supply of good things for the next day's meals.

Daughter and Friend cooked the dinner, a nice, easy one of baked potatoes and steak. There was a gay and colorful salad, too, and a simple dessert. Also there was green corn. Mother had volunteered to clear up if she might be excused from the cooking.

"Parent dear," called Daughter, "we haven't a single thing big enough to boil this corn in. What shall we do?"

But Mother was busy entertaining the one guest who had been invited to share in the festivities and did not hear the appeal.

"I know," cried Daughter triumphantly. "Let's roast it."

"But how," returned Friend skeptically. "We have plenty of wooden boxes and excelsior of course, but who would ever dare think of a bonfire in a city kitchen? It is against the law, anyway," she added indignantly.

"Goose!" returned Daughter, poking the potatoes in the oven.

"No, corn," was the reply, "and what are we to do with it?"

"Roast it," answered Daughter. "If we can roast it out of doors in a bonfire, why can't we roast it in a nice neat, hot little oven like this?" And, opening the door, she proceeded to arrange a neat row of green ears on the rack above the potatoes.

Soon the apartment was filled with an most delicious aroma. It even invaded the living room and interrupted the discussion of the League of Nations.

"What are those girls doing now?" wondered both Mother and Guest, so they confessed afterward. Then, politely, they resumed their consideration of Article X.

Daughter entered to lay the table. Friend followed. In a trice came the dinner, simple and appetizing and, on a platter, wrapped in a napkin to keep it hot, came ears of golden corn, slightly browned as to the ends where the shucks had been torn down too much in response to Mother's pre-purchasing inquisitiveness.

"How good it smells!" was the appreciative exclamation, and, "How good it tastes!" followed after.

"There now," said Daughter triumphantly, "who says we can't have corn roasts in the city! They are much less work than in the country," she added, "and look, there is the moon, peeping right in at the window."

Shawls and Their Uses

Shawls came from the East, originally, and it is in the East, in far Kashmir, that they have attained their greatest perfection. It used to be said that the finest of the Kashmir shawls, voluminous as they were, could be drawn through a ring, so diaphanous was their texture. Some idea of the value attached to these beautiful fabrics can be gained from the fact that three pairs of Kashmir shawls formed part of the tribute which, according to the treaty of 1840, was paid annually by the Maharajah of Kashmir, in recognition of the supremacy of the English Government. The labor of three men, for a

whole year, is needed to complete one of the Kashmir shawls of the best quality, a fact which testifies to the elaborate character of the processes involved, and explains the high cost of the most beautiful specimens.

The fame of the shawls of Kashmir spread westward by degrees. Officials in the East India Company brought them home as presents, and so it came about that English ladies went abroad to take the air, arrayed in eastern draperies. Shawls such as these could, in the nature of things, only be the possession of the few; and, to satisfy the aspirations of the many, the famous Paisley shawls came into existence, in which the pattern and coloring of the shawls from Kashmir were reproduced, as faithfully as circumstances would allow.

In the early part of the nineteenth century, a shawl was the usual feminine outdoor garment, and the novels of the period are full of allusions to them. How good the effect must have been can be gathered from the scattered instances in which it is still possible to see a Paisley shawl worn out of doors. At one time every household with any pretension to prosperity possessed one, at least, of such shawls and frequently several. Numbers of them are still in existence, laid up in lavender, once the glory of great-grandmother's wardrobe, but now condemned, for the most part, to idleness.

An opportunity of discovering how many such shawls still exist, as well as the delightful effect they present when worn shawl-fashion out of doors, was the organization of a pageant in the west of England, in which scenes from local history were enacted. The early nineteenth century, of course, had its place in the program, and many of the actors, drawn largely from the working classes, came arrayed in the actual clothes of the period to be portrayed. So far as the shawls were concerned, this was certainly the case. Practically every household produced its shawl, and beautiful they were, especially when a number of their wearers were seen grouped together in the September sunshine, against a background of the green grass and trees of the pageant ground.

It seems a thousand pities that some way should not be found of bringing these charming things into daily use; the fashion which has made it possible, of late years, to utilize some of them as coats or jumpers has been a welcome one. Still, used in this way, it is impossible that the design of the shawl should be seen to advantage, and the effect of the long flowing lines is missed. Possibly the tentative introduction of more draperies into the dress of today, now taking place, may open the way for some ingenious person to devise a method by which these shawls may be worn and displayed to full advantage.

Dress apart, there are various ways in which we may use such shawls, whether heirlooms or otherwise. They make most effective portières; and, if the wall is a light self-colored one, the shawl's fine pattern and coloring get their full effect. If the shawl should not be quite long enough to cover the door, a strip of plain material may be added at the top, so that the effect of the long flowing lines is not lost. Small shawls of fine texture and pattern will look well hung over the end of a grand piano, or they may be used to cover the back of an upright one. Shawls have possibilities as couch covers, also. It is well worth while to bring these charming shawls of the day before yesterday out of their storied places, and to find some way in which we may enjoy their beautiful coloring and design.

The Treatment of Walls

In no way is the change which has taken place in the standard of house decoration, during the last 50 years, more noticeable than in the difference of treatment accorded to the walls of our dwellings. This change, so far-reaching in its effects, undoubtedly had its beginnings in the efforts made by William Morris and his friends to dissipate the ugliness of the average early-Victorian interior, and to educate public taste to appreciate something better. A generation which has grown up among more harmonious surroundings is apt to forget how much it owes to the pioneers, who patiently fought the battle for better things.

Large-flowered wall papers in aggressive colors, on which a few pictures, more than half swamped by their background, struggled to make themselves visible, dull drab-colored paint, or worse still, imitation "grained" oak, sad-hued moreen curtains hanging from heavy over-ornate curtain poles, and "drawing room suites," have receded into such a distant past that we hardly know, nowadays, what a revolutionary change our light walls, bright paint, and rooms unencumbered by unnecessary furniture and ornaments really imply.

Formerly, the only way in which it occurred to most persons to treat their walls was to paper them. Such a statement does not apply, of course, to the fortunate beings who were blessed with paneled rooms or walls hung with tapestry or old embroideries, Chinese or otherwise. For some years now, a wider range of possibilities has confronted the householder. The advantages of plain self-colored walls have gradually become more and more apparent, until patterned papers are decidedly in the minority. These are by no means to be despised, when well designed and colored; but it has been realized that, as a background for pictures, flowers or china, a self-colored wall has no rivals; hence the fact that today they are the rule rather than the exception. Paper, distemper and water, or oil paint of various kinds may be employed to color the walls the desired shade. The wall may even be left bare,



A fall suit of striking contrast

and, if the plasterer's work has been well done, the effect is excellent, for the color is almost that of old ivory, and the slight roughness of the surface imparts a quality which even the best of rough-surfaced papers seems to lack. When the color of the walls has been decided, the question of the choice of paint arises, and there lies the possibility of achieving charming effects. White paint has had a long reign and has much in its favor, but the merits of colored paint and black paint have also strong claims to recognition. A point worth remembering is that, in cases where some of the floor round the walls is left uncarpeted, if this is painted the same color as the skirting board, it makes the room look larger.

Much may be done, by a judicious choice of colors, to lighten dark rooms and passages. Some creamy papers with a rather shiny, somewhat roughened surface, have almost the effect of emitting light, and such a paper combined with pale yellow or lightish blue paint works wonders in a dark hall. Pale gray walls and paint of a darker gray, combined with rugs or carpets and curtains in which a good shade of orange or yellow predominates, makes an effective scheme for a sunless dining room, though care must be taken to choose a "warm" shade of gray.

Many rooms have a picture rail a few feet below the ceiling, thus forming a sort of frieze. If this space and the ceiling are tinted the same shade, and the floor, or as much of it as the carpet leaves uncovered, is painted to match the rest of the woodwork, an effective basis will be formed from which to further elaborate the color scheme of the room.

To Prepare Potatoes Easily

Probably one of the most distasteful tasks is that of peeling vegetables, especially potatoes, since so often they leave the hands discolored, and the work is usually slow and monotonous. Therefore, a device for removing skins quickly and uniformly is a great boon to the woman who does her own work. The device referred to consists of a flat piece of stone-like composition, quite rough to the touch, which is mounted on one side with a metal back to which a loop is fastened, through which the fingers may be slipped easily. The device is placed in the palm of the right hand, held tightly by the fingers while the vegetable is held in the other. The vegetables are immersed in water frequently during the process, which consists simply of rubbing the stone firmly and briskly over the surface. By frequent dipping into the water, the accumulation of skins is removed and the stone kept free to work at its best. In a surprisingly short time, the entire skins are removed without any waste whatever, and then the eyes or other defects may be removed by scooping them out with the pointed end of the device. The stone will prove a great saving of time, labor and food, to say nothing whatever of the comfort it gives to the worker. It will last for many years, since it is self-sharpening and durable.

Another easy way to prepare potatoes is to scrub them thoroughly first and then to peel a single ring around the middle of each, before starting them to cook in cold water, says a cooking expert. This incision makes it a simple matter to remove the rest of the skin, when the potatoes are ready. By starting them in cold water, the potatoes are cooked from the inside evenly, and when the water has reached the boiling point, they are almost done. When placed in hot water, the starch near the surface is cooked first, and thus a coating is formed over the surface which retards the cooking of the remaining portion.

Tailor-Made Suits for Autumn

LONDON, England.—As far as cut and line are concerned, there is not much change in the tailor-made suits this autumn. Skirts are still narrow and coats straight and semi-fitting; though, in some instances, the coats are cut slightly longer than before. But there is a decided change in the materials of which they are fashioned. Tweeds of the most fascinating color-schemes, worked out in a variety of woven checks and stripes, are on view everywhere in the shop windows. It would seem that the question to be decided this autumn will be, not "Shall I have a suit of navy blue or nigger brown?" but "Shall I have the lavender tweed, crossed with plum-color, or the burnt-orange and gray stripe?" An interesting decision, surely, for the many women who have worn khaki during the last four years.

Up till now our love of color has been expressed mostly in light summer dresses or in evening wraps and cloak linings of brilliant design, a gay hat or scarf having sufficed us for but now our suits and overcoats can be as gay as we please and we could desire no more fitting background for them than the gray streets of London. These materials are so decorative that they require the simplest cut, the only adornment being a piece of themselves put crosswise for the pockets or cuffs. For those who really feel best in something dark, there are some beautiful black and gray mixtures, while black with fine white lines woven far apart in stripes, or crossed, always looks distinctive.

In the case of some of the larger stripes or plaids, it is best to keep these for the skirts only, as large patterns are not so successful for coats; and to have a coat of plain material, matching the darkest color of the stripe. For instance, a dark blue and gray stripe, with a fine orange line running through it, would look best with a dark blue coat, while a black, copper and blue stripe might have a black coat. These skirts are best made of a perfectly straight piece of material, either gathered or plaited in wide plaits at the waist, giving them the barrel effect so much in vogue just now. Gored seams are a mistake for stripes, as they make the stripes take queer angles at the join and destroy that straight appearance which makes them attractive; though narrow panels, in front or at each side, of stripes placed the reverse way, may be used quite successfully, if desired. Some of these tweeds are 58 inches wide and, therefore, out of a single width a skirt can be made with one straight seam up the back, just over one and one-half yards wide. This is enough for the average person, though anyone tall with a naturally long stride might require it a trifle wider. The width of a skirt is a matter that needs careful consideration, as anything that impedes ordinary action is not desirable and women look ridiculous mincing along the pavement with steps much smaller than are natural to them, to say nothing of the discomfort. It is, however, quite possible to have that narrow-at-the-hem look and be comfortable as well.

It is a sound idea to have two skirts to a coat, as the skirt gets twice the wear of a coat; if worn in the house with jumpers or blouses, these narrow skirts are apt to get "knee-ed," so that it might be found satisfactory to keep one for street wear only. This would insure its always looking as fresh and smart as the coat.

The sketch shows a suit with the skirt of lavender, blue and gray plaid, with terra-cotta lines. The coat is gray, having a plaid collar, and with this might be worn a blue turban toque and a gray lace veil.

A Kitchen Made to Order

"One of the first things I always consider in planning a kitchen is the ventilation," said Mrs. A. Louise Andrea, writer and lecturer on culinary topics, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Much of the comfort of that room, as well as of the entire house, depends upon this feature of it. Therefore, I watch for cross-currents, which are formed when two windows or a window and a door are placed almost opposite each other, since in this way a free circulation is allowed and the kitchen is soon rid of cooking odors. When windows are at right angles to each other, there is less likelihood of obtaining a free sweep of air through the entire room, and this arrangement is not conducive to satisfactory ventilation. When the cross-current is caused by a window and a door, there must be a window outside the latter, through which the air may pass easily, as, otherwise, the odor of cooking will escape through the house."

"The shape of the kitchen is another important consideration, but what the best shape shall be varies with the individual worker. Personally, I prefer a rectangular room to a square one, since the distances across are thus considerably shorter than if one has to pass the diameter of a square constantly. All the things which are used most frequently should be grouped as near the center of the kitchen as possible, that the work carried on there may be centralized. Those articles of furniture which are used least should be placed at the extreme points, to require less exertion. The thoughtful housekeeper arranges her kitchen to save her as many steps as possible, whenever she can do so, although in many such rooms the fixtures are stationary and cannot be moved."

"In building a house, however, one has a splendid opportunity to have a kitchen well planned, and sufficient thought should be expended here so that it will afford the maximum of labor saving. The housekeeper's needs should be considered, including the size of the family, the amount of cooking to be done, what laundry work, if any, there will be, the time that will normally be spent in it, and so forth. In my experience, I have found that a small kitchen, which is not too small, however, to accommodate two persons comfortably, is the most satisfactory. When the kitchen is too small, the housekeeper is deprived of the privilege of having an extra assistant when she needs it, for they will be in each other's way instead of being able to work in cooperation. It is elbow room, not mileage, that a housekeeper should look for in her kitchen. It is a good plan to have one window near the sink and another opposite the stove, since the greatest amount of light is needed in these two places."

"In the house, the plumbing is so important a feature that it must be considered side by side with the arrangement of the kitchen, so that there will be no waste of piping and a consequent possibility of extra repairs. The sink, tubs and ice-box should be as near together as possible, in order to economize on plumbing facilities. The problem of protecting the pipes from possible freezing in the winter must also be considered, and, therefore, the warmest side of the house will be selected for installing the pipes. If the ice-box can be placed against the back wall of the kitchen, and a doorway cut behind it, much will be saved by having the ice placed in it from the rear, through a back opening in the box, thus avoiding the tracking over the floor which accompanies the usual method of delivery. If a half-door is cut in the wall, this may be opened when the milkman arrives and the milk set on the box, out of the warm air.

"If the housekeeper would save herself steps, she must consider the clearing away process after meals, and

have her dish closet as near the entrance to the kitchen as possible, so that she may deposit whatever is ready for that cabinet without extra walking. A table should be near the door, on which dishes may be stacked as they are brought out. If the table is on castors, it may then be rolled to the sink with little difficulty. A tray wagon is a great help in removing dishes, also, and may be used to convey them back to the dining room as well. The housekeeper should study her kitchen carefully, to avoid taking ten steps where five could be made to accomplish the same results. A possible rearrangement may save her many miles of walking in a year, besides much valuable time."

"In short, everything in the kitchen should be as practical as the housekeeper can make it. If she uses a coal range, it is well to have an ash chute cut direct into the cellar, through which the ashes may be emptied without extra labor. The broom closet may wisely be built without a floor, so that it will be necessary to hang these tools rather than to allow them to stand on their straws."

"I have often thought that, if I were having my kitchen built to order, I would have the sink placed in the middle of the room, as I am convinced that there it would save many steps. Of course, it would have to be of the open variety with side faucets, so that it could be used from all angles. If one is cooking vegetables, for instance, she needs water to start them and, later, she must remove whatever portion of it is left; if using the oven, she often needs water for baking. If mixing food at a table, she needs water again, so that, with the sink in the middle of the room, much walking would be saved. I have never tried this plan out, however, so cannot be sure that it would be as satisfactory as it appears on the surface."

"Many housekeepers are too intense in their work, instead of doing it freely and joyously. In beating an egg, for example, how often do we see the energetic housewife clutching the beater in one hand and turning the handle with the other, her whole attention rigid, as if this were real labor. If, on the other hand, she would go at it easily and with her arm swinging freely, her task would be more like play to her. Housekeeping need not be distasteful and laborious, if one goes at it in the right way; but wasted effort, caused by doing things in the hardest fashion, makes it burdensome indeed."

To Dry a Narrow-Necked Bottle

In order to remove the last few drops of water which remain after washing and draining a narrow-necked bottle, dry the rim on the mouth and then hold the bottle upside down under cold water running from the tap. In about half a minute, dry the outside of the bottle and examine the inside, when it will be found perfectly dry.

Mrs. Knox Says:

"Economy means making the most of what you have"

For instance, with one pint jar of fruit and a package of Knox Sparkling Gelatine, you can make four exquisite desserts, each sufficient for a family of six.

Knox Sparkling Gelatine is the "4 to 1" gelatine. One tablespoonful, which is only one-quarter of a package, will make a dessert or salad for the average family of six, or you can divide it into smaller portions if necessary.

PEACH, CHERRY OR STRAWBERRY SPONGE
1/4 envelope KNOX Sparkling Gelatine.
1/2 cup cold water.
1 tablespoonful lemon juice.
1/2 cup canned peaches, cherries or strawberries.
1 cup canned fruit juice.
1/2 cup sugar. Whites of two eggs.
Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes and dissolve in hot fruit juice. Add fruit, stirred and cut in halves, sugar and lemon juice. When mixture begins to set add whites of eggs, beaten until stiff. Turn into mold, first dipped in cold water, and chill. Garnish with whipped cream, strawberries and fruit flavored with vanilla, and chopped fruit.

Economy is only one of the valuable features of Knox Gelatine. The Knox Recipe Books, "Dainty Desserts" and "Food Economy" are an education. Sent free if you give your grocer's name and address.

KNOX GELATINE

Mrs. Charles B. Knox
800 Knox Avenue, Johnstown, N. Y.

Whenever a recipe calls for "gelatine" it means
KNOX

VEGEX

(Imported)
Entirely Vegetable

Used by noted Chefs and Cooks for the making of many delicious dishes. Sample and literature free upon request.

J. W. BEARDSLEY'S SONS
702 Franklin Avenue, Newark, N. J.

The Making of an Arrowhead Tack

Do you know the term arrowhead tack? For the sake of any who might not recognize it in print, one may explain that that is the appellation bestowed upon those interesting little triangular bits of silk embroidery, so often used to finish off the top of a seam or the point at which an inverted boxplait is left open. These devices seem to be popular this year; they appear on many of the new suits and they are extremely smart and decorative, as well as decidedly useful, in strengthening parts of garments where there is likely to be a strain.

To make an arrowhead tack, begin by drawing an isosceles triangle, almost an equilateral one. If the tack is to be embroidered upon dark material, a piece of white tailor's chalk will be found useful in making these guiding lines for a foundation. To continue mathematically, mark the apex of the triangle X, the lower left angle Y, and the one at the lower right, Z. Thread the needle with the embroidery silk to be used, and, without making a knot, run it up the center for a few stitches to the apex X, letting it come up to X from the under side. Then carry the thread down to Y, putting the needle through the fabric from above and, bringing it up again at the right close to the first stitch, put it down through again at a point just at the right of X and bring it up close to X at the left. Now slip the needle under the second stitch, made from X to Y, and carry the thread down to Z, putting it through to the under side and bringing it up as closely as possible at the left of Z; carry it up to X and put it down at the left, bringing the thread up through the right side again at X and down at the right of Y; up again at the right of that stitch to X again, and continue until the triangle is filled and the arrowhead completed. One thing that must always be remembered is that two stitches are made parallel to the side XY, then two to the side XZ, and thus continued alternately. Another important point is that the first stitch of a pair, taken parallel to the side XZ, must be passed beneath the last stitch made parallel to the side XY.



LOOK for this Harmony Snapfastener on the notion counter of your dry goods store.

It is the connecting link between this advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor and the store that has Harmony—the new and improved snap fastener with the forget-me-not shape.



because it is one snap that won't slip from your fingers when you sew it on.

Its spring is of a specially tempered metal called Federal alloy. When it clicks, Harmony holds fast until your fingers un-snap it.

If you do not find this Harmony Snapfastener in your home store, show the merchant this advertisement, if you please, and he will, no doubt, be glad to get you Harmony and then you will be glad too.

10c a card of 12—6 sizes for all fabrics—rust proof—white or black.



Federal Snap Fastener Corporation
Dept. J-25-29 West 31st St.
New York City, N. Y.

THE LEE BROOM

is preferred by many discriminating women. ZED-A is a stemless broom, meaning the coarse fibers or stems are picked out by hand, only the very finest fiber being used. Say ZED-A, not "a broom," when ordering.
LEE BROOM & DUSTER COMPANY
Boston, Mass. Davenport, Iowa. Lincoln, Neb.

Faye Hall
11 East 47th St., New York

HATS



Individual Frocks Made to Order
Hats for Little Folk

Use Moore Push-less Hangers

for light and heavy pictures. Hold up to 100 pounds. Easy to insert in plaster or wood. Fine steel points. Will not injure walls. Four sizes.

Sold by hardware, stationery, and photo supply stores everywhere.
10c Per Packet
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO.
40 Berkeley St., Philadelphia

Genuine Navajo Indian Rugs and Indian Baskets. Hand-work. Fastest. Jewelry. Pure American Artwork.
Attractive and Useful—Wonderfully Durable—Send for our free descriptive booklet. "The Indian as an Artist." Southwest Arts & Crafts, Julius Gans, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

THEATERS

"The Rose of China"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
"The Rose of China," a musical play in three acts, by Guy Bolton, P. G. Wodehouse and Armand Vecsey; presented by F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest for the first time on any stage at the Shubert-Detroit Theater, Detroit, evening of October 13, 1919. The cast:

Dum Tong.....Paul Irving
Ting Lee Fong.....Gene Richards
Ling Tao.....Jane Richardson
Tun-Fang-Lee.....Stanley Ridges
Tao Ling.....George E. Mack
Tommy Tilford.....Oscar Shaw
Wilson Piffard.....Frank McIntyre
Tolly Baldwin.....Geoff Cunningham
Mandarin.....William H. Pringle
Executioner.....Gene Richards
Prinzel.....Lee Dwyer
Janon.....Ivan Simpson
Grace Holson.....Cynthia Perot
James Holson.....William H. Pringle
Ka Lin.....Margo Raffaro
Ton Ka.....Louise Brownell

DETROIT, Michigan—"The Rose of China" adds another to the creditable list of entertainments staged by Messrs. F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest. It is a distinct achievement for Armand Vecsey, who makes his debut as the composer of one of the more ambitious scores of recent years in the field of musical comedy, and for Joseph Urban, who, with China as his theme, has provided three settings that for visual charm take rank with anything he has ever done. Not so much can be said of the work of Messrs. Wodehouse and Bolton, who are regarded as among the best writers this form of entertainment counts among its own. The plot would never take the capital prize for originality, yet it gives a hint of greater possibilities than Mr. Bolton has utilized. It is probable that when "The Rose of China" has passed through the inevitable rebuilding, and has been telescoped to two-thirds its first length, it will present those qualities that make for endurance in popular favor. Certainly it is deserving on the score of music and settings, while the story is moderately amusing.

A Time-Proved Story

A young American spendthrift vaults over a wall into a mandarin's garden to escape a Chinese mob and immediately falls in love with the daughter of the mandarin's steward, although he has a fiancée in America. At the same time an American tea buyer rattles up in a decrepit automobile he is desirous of selling to a Chinese, picks a rose from a sacred bush, and is condemned to be tickled excruciatingly as a proper means of punishment, when he succeeds in casting suspicion on the spendthrift. Thereafter complications arise with true musical comedy rapidity. A vaudeville performer in search of excitement mistakes the young American, through a misunderstanding of names, for the man who answered a matrimonial advertisement she inserted in a newspaper back in the States, and then neglected to appear on the wedding day. About this time the young man's guardian arrives from America with his fiancée, but, in keeping with musical comedy traditions, in the end every one finds out who every one else is, and there is a happy readjustment of affections. Here are promising possibilities that at times fall short of realization.

Of the company Miss Jane Richardson, as Ling Tao, the Chinese maid who loved an American, easily won first honors on the opening night. She is winsome, is pleasing in song, and she played the part with a naturalness and a finish that justified her selection for the rôle. Oscar Shaw elected to play the spendthrift in a comic rather than a romantic key, and the result was not entirely satisfying. He danced with skill, but when it came to singing he proved inadequate. Frank McIntyre, as the rotund tea buyer who obligingly takes one of the troublesome American maids off the hero's hands, made the most of every opportunity offered him, and provided the bulk of the comedy satisfactorily. Miss Cecil Cunningham played the husband hunter in her accustomed free and easy manner, and added not a little to the general enjoyment. William H. Pringle, Stanley Ridges, and George E. Mack also contributed worthy bits.

Music and Settings

But after all the strongest appeal made by "The Rose of China" is to the eye and the ear through its settings and score. Joseph Urban's art has seldom displayed itself to such advantage as in the three scenes, the first a sun-drenched garden that is admirable in conception and execution, the second an interior that shows new possibilities in buntings, and the third a grove with a waterfall in its background and a moon casting its mellow rays earthward. Simplicity is the keynote of the effective setting.

Mr. Vecsey has given his score an almost operatic substance. It is attuned to the Chinese atmosphere, and the orchestration has been handled with discrimination. There is nothing conventional or reminiscent in the music, and while the waltz tune that we have come to expect with every such attraction is missing, rather a welcome relief. Several of the songs have a way of lingering in memory. The production is costumed with true original opulence, in exquisite style and in good taste.

CITY SCHOOLS OVERCROWDED

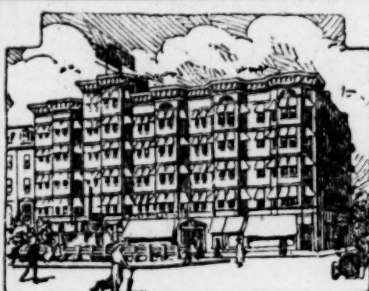
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
LONDON, Ontario—As a last resort to increase the accommodation in overcrowded city schools here, the Board of Education is considering the double shift idea. The only alternative is the expenditure of about \$50,000 on extensions, a sum which the estimates do not permit. The double shift plan, permitting of early hours for higher grades and later hours for younger pupils in the same classrooms, is authorized to a certain extent by the Ontario Department of Education, but local inspectors are strongly against it. The trustees, however, are going ahead with consideration of the plan as the only way to meet the situation.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

NEW ENGLAND

THE SAVOY

SAVOY CO., Inc., Lessee
455 Columbus Avenue,
Braddock Park and Columbus St.,
BOSTON, MASS.
Tel. Back Bay 8043



RATES
Corner Suites, 2 Sleeping Rooms, Parlor, Bathroom, private hall—For 4 persons, \$4 per day.
For 1 person.....1.50, 2.00 per day
For 2 persons.....2.00, 3.00, 4.00 per day
Two Connecting Rooms, Two Parlors, Two Bathrooms—For 4 persons, \$4 per day.
Special weekly rates and descriptive booklet on application
Excellent Restaurant; Moderate Prices; Ladies' Orchestra
The Savoy, very centrally located, is within a short distance of all Churches, Theatres, and Shopping District. Cars pass The Savoy for all R. R. Stations and Steamboat Landings.

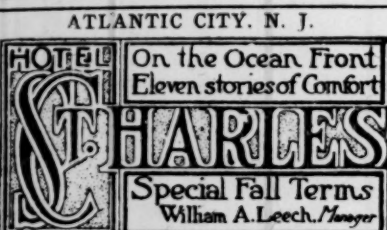
Hotel Hemenway
BOSTON, MASS.

Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.
One person, \$2.50 a day.
Two persons, \$3.50 a day.
No rooms without bath.
L. H. TORREY, Manager.

EASTERN

Hotel Richmond

17th and H Streets, N. W.
Located within one block of the White House, and principal government administration buildings. Within walking distance of the leading department stores and places of amusement. One of the most homelike hotels in the city. Rates always reasonable. J. L. POWLES, Manager.



HOTEL BELVEDERE

Charles at Chase Street
BALTIMORE, MD.
Fireproof, Elegant, Refined European Cuisine and Service. Pure Artesian Water throughout from our well, 1000 feet deep. Direct car lines and taxicabs to and from all railway and steamship depots. Catering at all times and always to the comfort of guests.

SOUTHERN

NEW ORLEANS
"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"
The St. Charles

An homelike Hotel with the essential requirements of a well regulated establishment.
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., LTD., Props.

WINNIPEG HAS ITS TRAMWAY PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The city of Winnipeg has been experiencing some excitement in regard to the street railway situation. When the company received its 35-year franchise from the city, it agreed to charge a 5-cent fare good at any time, or sell six tickets for 25 cents. Workingmen's tickets were eight for 25 cents. In addition the company agreed to pay 5 per cent of its gross earnings to the city, and assume a certain responsibility for the upkeep of the pavements on streets where the cars operate.

During the early years of the franchise the shareholders did remarkably well on their investment. As high as 20 per cent was paid on the stock for several years in succession. Every shareholder has drawn out 1 1/2 times as much as he has paid into the company.

Since the war, with the resulting shortage of labor and high cost of rolling stock, etc., the Winnipeg Street Railway Company has not been making ends meet. In addition, it is claimed that the suburban lines that have been constructed through outlying municipalities have sapped the profits earned in the city profit.

The company appeared before the public utilities commissioner and asked for permission to charge a 6-cent fare. City Solicitor Hunt fought the application, but the commissioner's decision was in favor of the street railway, and the company announced that it would come into effect forthwith. The increased fare would make a difference of \$300,000 per annum in the revenue of the tram company.

METAL WORKERS STRIKE ENDED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
KINGSTON, Ontario—The strike inaugurated by the metal workers of the Canadian Locomotive Works last May has just ended after a period of five months. The refusal of the company to give an eight-hour day and 30 per cent increase in wages caused the strike, one of the longest of any similar strikes in Canada. Very early in the strike period, the company offered a 45-hour week with 50 hours pay. This offer has now been accepted by the unions.

BY-ELECTION IN ASSINIBOIA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
REGINA, Saskatchewan—New features in political campaigning are being introduced into the by-election in Assiniboia, where the new farmers' party is testing its strength in the first effort to elect a candidate to the House of Commons under the name of the People's National Party. The candidate is O. R. Gould of Manor, Saskatchewan.

NEW YORK



Prince George Hotel
25th St.
near Fifth Ave.
NEW YORK
Geo. H. Newton
Manager
Formerly of Parker House, Boston, and Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York
Grand Four-Street Floor
LOCATED in the center of New York's business and social activities. Metropolitan in appointment and operation, yet famous for its home-like quiet and comfort.
1000 ROOMS—EACH WITH BATH
Room and Bath, \$2 and up; two persons, \$3 and up.
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$6 and up.

HOTEL BRISTOL
129-135 WEST 48th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Conveniently located, absolutely fireproof and catering to a discriminating clientele. Dining Rooms, American Plan, or à la Carte.
For the people who make their homes in New York during the winter months, the problem of High Cost of Living, and servantless homes is here solved.
WEEKLY RATES
European Plan
For guests occupying 2 or 3 room suites for period of 9 months or longer.
T. ELLIOTT TOLSON, Pres.
CHAS. E. McGINN, Mgr.



"HOUSE OF GOOD WILL"
Hotel Majestic
COPELAND TOWNSEND
Central Park West
at the 72nd St. Motor Gateway
NEW YORK
Readers of this publication appreciate the home atmosphere and refined environment of the Majestic.
Near the center of interest—comfortably distant from the area of confusion.



HOTEL SEVILLE
Near Fifth Avenue on 29th Street
NEW YORK CITY
An Atmosphere of Comfort and Refinement
SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BATH, \$2.50 UPWARDS
ROOM, WITH BATH, FOR TWO, \$3 to \$5 PER DAY
Send for Diagram Showing Fixed Room Prices.
JOHN F. GARRETT, Mgr.



HOTEL EARLE
DAVID H. KNOTT
Washington Square, N. W., New York
Situating in the very center of Greenwich Village, overlooking Washington Square. (Fifth Avenue at 8th Street.)
Terminus of Fifth Avenue Buses
The Hotel Earle, in keeping with its surroundings, offers to its old and new friends and neighbors, hospitality at friendly prices: For example—a room with bath for two persons \$35.00 a week; including meals. Those planning shorter visits accommodated also. Descriptive circular sent free.
MRS. H. W. MEYER, Manager.

NEW YORK



The Virginia
Ohio, North West Corner Bush
Chicago
EUROPEAN FIREPROOF
One of Chicago's best located and most comfortable resident and transient hotels. Near the Lake Shore Drive district. Ten minutes walk to shops and theatres.
Rates \$1.50 and upward
The Gladstone
6800 Kenwood Avenue
One of Chicago's favorite South Side resident and transient hotels, under the same management as THE VIRGINIA.
Rates \$1.00 and upward



Martha Washington
[JUST OFF FIFTH AVENUE]
29 East 29th Street, New York City
The Famous Hotel for Women
FROM our 500 spotless rooms you may select one at \$1.50 per day and up; \$1.00 per day each where several take a large room together. We serve an excellent Table d'Hôte luncheon at 50 cents and dinner at 65 cents.
BOOKLET AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SENT UPON REQUEST

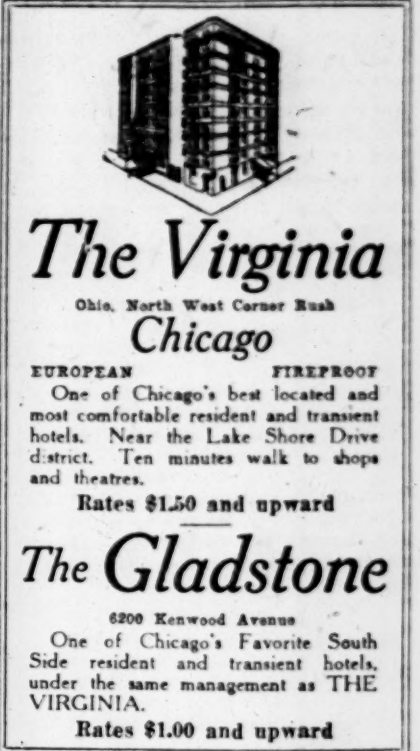


Park Avenue Hotel
Park Avenue (4th) 32d and 33d Streets
Subway Station at the Door
NEW YORK
Single Rooms \$2.00 Per Day Upwards
ADVANTAGES
Close to amusement and shopping center.
Unique dining loggia overlooking spacious palm garden.
Orchestral music of highest order.
GEORGE C. BROWN, Proprietor.
Other hotels in New York under same management: HARBORVIEW, 72nd St. at Columbus Ave. (1 square to Central Park); MARATHA WASHINGTON, 29 East 29th St. (for women). Booklets sent free by applying to any of the above hotels.



HOTEL VENDOME
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA
Operated for the comfort and convenience of its guests. Good Service. Excellent Meals.
European Plan \$1.50 a day and up
American Plan \$4.50 a day and up
FRANKLYN E. SMITH, Manager

CENTRAL



The Virginia
Ohio, North West Corner Bush
Chicago
EUROPEAN FIREPROOF
One of Chicago's best located and most comfortable resident and transient hotels. Near the Lake Shore Drive district. Ten minutes walk to shops and theatres.
Rates \$1.50 and upward
The Gladstone
6800 Kenwood Avenue
One of Chicago's favorite South Side resident and transient hotels, under the same management as THE VIRGINIA.
Rates \$1.00 and upward



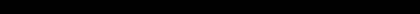
Great Northern Hotel
Opposite Postoffice-Federal Building
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
400 Rooms
\$1.50 and Up
Management of JOHN C. O'NEIL
The place to enjoy Chicago hotel life. Conveniences and luxuries at moderate prices.
Auto Tourists
Best garage in sight of entrance.
Jackson Boulevard, Dearborn and Quincy Streets, CHICAGO



Hotel Sinton
CINCINNATI OHIO
WHERE the elite of tourists and travelers find every comfort, anticipation of every want, and no importunate attentions. Order your baggage to the Sinton when visiting Cincinnati.
J. L. Horgan, Mgr.



Hotel Charlevoix
DETROIT
Absolutely Fireproof
Rate \$1.50 up with bath
GRINNELL REALTY CO., Prop.
H. M. Kellogg, Mgr.



Hotel Portland
PORTLAND, ORE.
R. W. PRICE, Manager
New and Strictly Fireproof
American Plan

The Portland Hotel
PORTLAND, OREGON
RICHARD W. CHILDS, Manager

ACACIA
Colorado Springs' Newest Hotel
FACING ON ACACIA PARK
THOROUGHLY MODERN. EUROPEAN PLAN.
EXCELLENT CAFE. MODERATE PRICES.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Colorado Springs has an unequalled all year climate, with a preponderance of bright sunny days in winter.
Motoring, Golf and other outdoor sports are enjoyed all the year.
J. W. ATKINSON, Managing Director.

The Wagner Hotel
814 So. Hope St., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
100 rooms, 60 baths. Rates \$1.00 per day and up. Special rates by week or month.
A genteel moderate priced hotel, near churches; catering especially to those desiring quiet, harmonious environment.

New Rosegrove Hotel
522 So. Flower St., Los Angeles
A quiet hotel with home comforts. One of the nearest, cleanest, most moderately priced hotels in the West. 120 rooms of solid comfort; steam heated; thoroughly modern; close to theatres, cafes and depots. We believe your stay at our hotel will be a thoroughly enjoyable one.

HOTEL CLARK
BE AT HOME while in San Francisco
CORNER EDDY & TAYLOR STS.
Modern and strictly first class.
Rates \$1.25 per day and upwards.
C. H. EDWARDS—FRED E. JESSEN
Managers

COURT CORRECTION IS MORE RATIONAL

Massachusetts Deputy Commissioner of Probation Says Prison Population Is Less Than Third of What It Was in 1898

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The correctional system employed by the courts of Massachusetts is more and more the reverse of what it was 20 years ago, says Herbert C. Parsons, State Deputy Commissioner of Probation. "In 1898 the prison population of the State totaled 9500 and the number on probation was 2000. On September 30, 1919, there were 2886 in prison and 15,000 on probation. That means that the courts are becoming more rational in dealing with the offender. It does not mean, generally speaking, that the number of offenses has decreased, though of course on account of prohibition there has been a falling off of drunkenness cases; and prohibition has made probation possible for a larger range of offenses.

"The courts have come to realize that criminality is really small. I would say that 90 per cent of those who are annually penalized by the courts are not criminal, and the State is asking what can be done to help these offenders to be different. Committing them to prison for a certain period has fallen down utterly.

"Of course there is the remaining 10 per cent, an element that must be dealt with in a strong way. And when on the average they serve as many as seven jail sentences and are repeatedly turned back into society, no better and usually worse than when they entered their cell, there is certainly something wrong with our method of correction. The State cannot be committed to breaking men down, making them worse.

"The State undertakes the problem in the right way, it is not going to conduct a large number of small groups here and there, and in institutions that are four or five times too large. The State would not throw new offenders or those awaiting trial into rooms with seasoned law breakers, nor would the State place men and women in the same institution. A very large proportion of the prison population does not require detention in a massively constructed and expensive institution. Of the 2886 prison population last month, probably 10 per cent were merely being detained while awaiting trial, and not yet convicted of any wrongdoing. Great sums of money could be saved to the State by a reasonable distribution of those held at the various places.

"The population in county institutions has so greatly decreased that their upkeep is extremely expensive and growing more so. Some of them are empty and have closed. Probation and the parole system have also brought about a big depletion of the numbers in reformatories and houses of correction. The demand for labor has aided all these institutions in employing construction measures of correction. Prison labor camps are in extensive use. In fact the demand for labor in these institutions is now so great that there is a keen rivalry amongst them. The state farm, for instance, which has had thousands at work at one time, now has less than 500, and is asking for men from the other institutions in order to maintain its farm industries.

"In 1898 probation, which had operated simply in the lower courts and with such cases as that of drunkenness, was extended in Massachusetts to the higher courts to include offenses of a more serious nature. The state Commission on Probation was appointed in 1908, and this took over the promotion and operation of probation throughout the Commonwealth.

"Last year \$550,000 was collected by probation officers from those convicted for non-support and turned over to the families. In years gone by, instead of allowing the man another opportunity to make good at employment and to support his family, he was thrust into jail and kept there idle at the expense of the State. Another class that formerly received that same treatment was that of those who failed to pay fines at the time the penalty was pronounced by the court. Now such an offender is permitted to go out and earn his time under the eye of a probation officer, which is surely more logical than locking him up, and the State not only getting his fine but paying his board and lodging."

ISSUE OF LIQUOR LICENSES PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—Basing his position on the ground that no liquor licenses can be legally issued while the War-Time Prohibition Law is in effect, Emil L. G. Hohenhalt, chairman of the Connecticut State Committee of the Prohibition Party, says that the prohibitionists of Connecticut are going to remonstrate with the county commissioners in the various counties against issuing such licenses to liquor dealers while the war-time act is in operation. He declares that the Attorney-General of Connecticut has ruled that war-time prohibition has been in force in this State since last July. Mr. Hohenhalt has been urging the commissioners to revoke all existing licenses on the ground that it is illegal to sell intoxicating liquor.

PRODUCTION OF SOFT COAL EQUALS DEMAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—Production of soft coal keeps pace with the demand, while anthracite mines are striving to their utmost to supply domestic requirements, according to Coal

Age, which adds that the possibility of a nation-wide strike of coal miners on November 1 is not resulting in the laying in of surplus stocks by buyers as consumers seem to feel that the government will manage to see that the mines are operated. It is said further that every large manufacturing plant on the Atlantic seaboard has an ample reserve of soft coal, which accounts largely for the lack of interest in the market. This is especially true in New England, which is overstocked with soft coals, but is urgently demanding a large tonnage of domestic sizes of hard coal.

The output of anthracite for the week ending October 4 is estimated at 1,921,000 net tons, as compared with 1,964,000 net tons for the previous week. If the strike takes place what little coal is produced will bring a premium, it is said, and if the miners win increased wages, that will mean higher priced coal.

EDUCATIONAL WORK IN PRISONS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—A program of educational work among civil prisoners in England was discussed by Sir Alfred Davies, secretary of the British Board of Education, at a reception given in his honor by the National Commission on Prisons and Prison Labor at the home of Adolph Lewishohn.

He said that a continual stream of educational books on all subjects was supplied to British prisoners in German internment camps, and that hundreds of London and Edinburgh University examinations were passed in the Rubenstein prison camp with higher academic qualifications than might have been attained had the students been at liberty. It is proposed, he said, to continue similar work among civil prisoners.

Dr. Mary Gordon, inspector of prisons in England, reported that there is no idleness among women prisoners, as they make navy uniforms, flags, sacks, post-office bags and many other things.

MAINE IS PLANNING FOR SPECIAL SESSION

AUGUSTA, Maine.—The committees on appropriations and financial affairs, bridges and judiciary, of the Maine Legislature, have voted not to limit the number or the nature of measures to be presented at the special session of the Legislature, which probably will convene the first week in November. The Attorney-General announced that he had drafted a bill for presentation at the special session involving the high cost of living, intending to stop profiteering and the hoarding of food and providing heavy penalties for violations.

An act authorizing the issue of state bonds for not exceeding \$3,000,000 of which \$2,000,000 would be used for construction of state highways and \$1,000,000 for building intra-state, inter-state and international bridges, was presented by the Committee on Ways and Bridges.

Bills granting a bonus of \$100 to each of the 30,000 men from Maine who served in the war and providing for a soldiers' bonus board, were presented to the Committee on Taxation.

NATIONAL GUARD IS NOT FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—Nearly 100 per cent of former members of the Connecticut National Guard are against the re-establishment of the guard in this State at present, according to answers received by Governor Holcomb to requests that they give an opinion on the matter.

The opposition to the re-establishment is based largely on the fact that the War Department itself is uncertain at the present time as to the future military policy of the United States. It is felt that because of the element of uncertainty that exists it would be hard to recruit a national guard in Connecticut substantial enough to replace the state guard. If the men could be assured that enlistment in the national guard at this time would involve none but state service, it is thought that a great number might be interested.

ALIENS TO BE TAUGHT ENGLISH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama.—The International Society of Americanism, composed of citizens of alien birth, has been formed here coincidentally with an Americanization campaign being conducted by representatives of the United States Bureau of Naturalization.

The immediate effort will be toward teaching English among the various nationalities. It is estimated there are more than 25,000 aliens in the Birmingham district.

OSAGE SALE RETURNS LARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Oklahoma.—All records are said to have been broken at the Osage sale at Pawhuska, Oklahoma, recently, when the independent producers took the lead in the buying and paid the largest prices ever recorded in the State of Oklahoma for likely looking acreage. The total price paid in to the treasury of the Osage tribe of Indians was \$6,161,500.

DAIRY COWS SENT TO FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ACBURN, Alabama.—J. P. Quinley, dairy husbandman of the Alabama Extension Service of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, has sailed for France in charge of a cargo of dairy cows purchased by the French Government in the United States, which will be used in restocking the devastated areas of France.

ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Cook and waitress for Boston family who are spending winter at their country place. Good wages, no washing, 4 in family. 4 in help; maids have separate rooms and maids' bath. Amherst is 90 miles from Boston (North Station); has 5000 inhabitants, stores, churches, moving pictures, etc., most of which are 15 minutes' walk from our place. Please telephone me, Amherst 245, or address Mrs. ARTHUR H. DAKIN, Amherst, Mass.

AN English-speaking nurse, with best references as to experience, to care for 2 boys (5 and 2½ yrs. respectively); must understand disciplining through love; country year round; 45 minutes from Penn. Station, New York City. Address Mrs. HOWARD VOGEL, Park Street, Woodmere, L. I. Telephone, Woodmere 3212.

STENOGRAPHER OF EXPERIENCE and quick perception wanted by Boston manufacturing corporation; harmonious surroundings with excellent chance for advancement. Reply giving experience, references and salary desired to E. S. Monitor Office, Boston.

RELIABLE refined mother's helper in New England city. Harmonious home, modern conveniences, good pay. Personal interview our expense. Address D 71, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Woman to take mother's place for few days a time; three boys school age; no housework; Plainfield, O 23, Monitor, 21 E. 40th Street, New York City.

MAID for cooking and downstairs work. Good wages. No washing. 1015 50th Ave., Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—French Nova Scotia girl to do cooking; wages \$9 per week. Telephone Brookline 2010, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—A man to tutor, also as a companion; best references required. R 26, Monitor, 21 E. 40th Street, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

TRAVELING SALESMAN

With successful road experience wishes permanent position, preferably with a high grade confectionery or fountain supply house. Can give reliable refs. as to ability and character. Address J 18, Monitor Office, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. City.

MAN experienced in repair work such as carpentry, plastering and decorating, desires steady position in west or south, country or city; married, 4 children; refs. D 73, Monitor, Boston.

GARDENER—Expert, vegetable, fruit, greenhouse; long experience; references. ROBERT WEISSBARTH, 340 E. 14th St., N. Y. City.

WANTED—Chicago connection by young executive thoroughly trained secretary-treasurer; preferably new and growing proposition. R 43, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

GRADUATE ENGINEER, dozen years varied experience, knows French, speaks English; P 24, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—To correspond with parties who would be interested in sending a girl to work and reliable protection to St. America to new and undeveloped quartz and placer districts. Full information furnished by L. C. PENDLELL, Box 644, Ruth, Nevada.

A REFINED WOMAN, college bred, executive experience house management, desires management of institution, college or hotel, Brookline, Mass. St. John's Place Station, Brookline, N. Y.

WANTED—Position by woman as traveling companion with some one going to California. Small remuneration and expenses. Mrs. N. E. SLAYTON, Woodstock, Vermont.

MANAGER or asst.-employment dept. or similar line; woman of ability, thoroughly experienced. Q 25, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. City.

FOR RENT

TO RENT—First floor 2-family house in highly decorated, parquet floors, separate furnace; rent \$75; Protestant adults only. Phone Kenmore 5004.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—3 to 5 rooms, bath and kitchenette, in Brookline, Back Bay or one half hour from Tech.; family of man, wife and baby. Communicate J 114, Monitor Office, Boston.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

254 West Newton Street, Boston

Room for business man or woman.

FURNISHED—Three large rooms, one suitable for artist; steam heat; if desired, VAN CORE, Cherokee Ave., Hollis, L. I.

FOR SALE

GENTLEMAN wishes to sell several fine pieces of antique furniture, Chippendale, Sheraton and Jacobean. Can be seen by appointment only. S. BURNEY, 7 Porchester Sq., W., London.

ALMOST new Ford; self-stir, demon, wheels, Macbeth lenses, min. wheel, etc. Quick sale des. Miss Blundy, Sat., 208 Brookline Ave., Boston.

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Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses

1274 Massachusetts Avenue

Telephone Cambridge 945

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

LAWN MOWERS

GARDEN HOSE, etc.

Central Square Hardware Co.

609 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

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THE NEEDLECRAFTERS

20 prepared orders for hand-knitted articles of superior design.

FINE Hosiery, QUALITY UNDERWEAR

MISS SUSIE BAE, Rochester, N. Y.

POWERS CANDY SHOP

Choice Confections and Light Lunches

Hot Chocolate with Real Cream Whipped

Morse's Milk Chocolate

45 Clinton Ave. So., next to Temple Theater

NEW YORK CITY

THE OLD ENGLISH

FRAGRANT FOOD, FRAGRANT

SURROUNDINGS, FRAGRANT MEMORIES

26 W. 43d St., next to Ziegler Hall

WHEELING, W. VA.

Geo. E. Johns Co.

The Quality Shop

NEW FALL STYLES

SUITS—COATS—GOWNS

ALL THAT IS NEW AND DEFENDABLE

STYLE MATERIAL WORKMANSHIP

(We specialize in "English Style" Garments)

WOMEN INDORE LEAGUE

PORTLAND, Maine.—The League of Nations was endorsed by the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs at its annual meeting at which Mrs. Nancy Schoonmaker of Hartford, Connecticut, made an address on "Americanization of Women." A general conference of federation presidents in New England was held. Dr. James F. Albion of Portland spoke on reconstruction problems, stating that there was a danger just now of flinching from the ideals that Americans held during the war. He pleaded for unity in meeting the problems that arise.

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Established 1837

J. V. Fletcher Co.

Meats of All Kinds

66, 68, 70 and 72 Faneuil Hall Market

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Isaac Locke Co

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Fruits, Vegetables and

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Special Attention Given Family Orders

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Of Latest Styles and Highest Quality.

Novelty designs a feature; repairs of high grade paper at low cost. See them.

AUGUSTUS THURGOOD

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C. A. BONELLI & CO.

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Try our \$2.00 Silk Hose—Equal to any

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"Wear Things"

BABY-TO-MISSIES

Headquarters for Dainty Baby Wear

COOK & TYNDAL

THE BEST MAKES

Corsets, Waists and Kilt

at the

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EDGAR'S

A large department store in

Southeastern Massachusetts

Our stocks are complete—our large outlet

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Restaurant on the Third Floor

BEST LINES OF COTTON, LISLE AND

SILK HOSIERY ON THE MARKET

PERKINS & ROLLINS CO.

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Educator Shoes for the Whole

Family

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Gibson's

BROWN

PACKAGE

\$1.00

AT GIBSON'S

8 STORES

PROVIDENCE

BROOKS'

NEW RESTAURANT

In the shopping district at

317 WESTMINSTER ST.

maintaining the same policy of good wholesome

food that prevails in our Restaurant at

85 WESTMINSTER STREET

"Delicious Ice Cream"

WAYLAND SQUARE GROCERY

Choice Meats, Groceries and fresh

Fruits sold under our Guarantee

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Prices consistent with the high grade

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"THE STORE OF THE TOWN"

Clothing, Hats and Furnishings for

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"The Laundry That Satisfies"

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Good Shoes and Hosiery
FINE SHOE REPAIRING
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For women who do their own sewing,
we have a very excellent selection
of the MODEL DRESS FORMS
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Outer Garments of Distinction and
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True to Its Name

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Everything Electrical for the Home

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Furniture, Rugs, Draperies,
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"The cheapest that is good to the
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Moderate Prices

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QUALITY OUR SPECIALTY

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A new feature of our Children's Stores on
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It is a department especially arranged and
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These smart clothes are not merely larger
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Exclusive Undergarments
FROM
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ARTISTIC GIFTS THAT ARE USEFUL
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Charming New Silks

All the Late Novelties in
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A Foremost Fashion Center in Milwaukee
Serviceable and distinctive Ready-to-Wear
Apparel at prices that are
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MEN'S FURNISHINGS
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Prompt Attention to All Orders
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The Standard Lunch
REGULAR DINNER
11—2 o'clock

Steaks and Chops a Specialty
118 N. 3rd St.
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EDUCATIONAL

BEDFORD SCHOOL
DISCIPLINE

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—Every school has its own methods of discipline, which are in part customary, and in part the direct outcome of the headmaster's individuality combined with the character of his colleagues and of the boys. As the staff and boys change, something more is added to the custom of the school, and new developments of its discipline begin. The discipline and the ethos of all the great public schools of England are closely intertwined, and each school derives much from the others in these respects through headmasters and assistant masters who carry some of the best customs from school to school.

Perhaps Winchester and Westminster stand furthest apart from the rest, each with its strongly-marked type of discipline. Winchester has a unique influence upon Eton; and Eton and Winchester gave to Rugby two great headmasters who set their seal upon that great school in the Midlands. Rugby in its turn molded Clifton, even more as regards ethos than discipline.

For Clifton grew up in a suburb of Bristol, as at an earlier period Westminster developed in close proximity to London; and there can be no doubt that the discipline required at a school, where a large number of the boys are day-boarders, and are not altogether separated from home conditions, tends to acquire a character of its own. There were, moreover, a good many retired Indian civilians and others, who were attracted to Clifton by their families on account of its residential advantages and of the school. Thus consciously or unconsciously the discipline of Clifton and Westminster have grown to have many points in common.

James Surtees Phillpotts

Something of the same sort happened at Bedford School. In modern times it has received the impress of two headmasters, one of whom was a Winchester man and for a number of years an assistant master at Rugby. James Surtees Phillpotts acted as headmaster of Bedford from 1875 to 1903, at a time of great expansion in the revenues of the school. Thus he brought to Bedford the traditions of both Winchester and Rugby, and these had a special influence upon the old customs of the school because of its rapid growth at that period.

That growth was of a special character. Bedford itself is not a large town, numbering less than 40,000 inhabitants. Yet, because of the excellence of the teaching, and the ample endowments leading to very moderate fees, a very considerable number of old Indian civilians, and other British officials and British subjects from all parts of the Empire, settled down in and about Bedford, so as to give their boys and girls the benefit of the education which was to be had in the grammar school, the modern school and the high school for girls.

The grammar school (which prefers to style itself Bedford School) thus came to have an increased number of day-boarders, and to approximate to the conditions of Westminster and Clifton, rather than to those of Winchester, Eton and Rugby. Emphasis was given to this side of Bedford's development by the appointment as headmaster in 1910 of Mr. Reginald Carter, who had himself been a Clifton boy. He had broken with the usual public school traditions, as regards the line of promotion of the staff, by becoming the principal of the Oxford University Day Training College after a distinguished career at Balliol. Later he was appointed rector of Edinburgh Academy where he remained for eight years. Thus Mr. Carter took up his work at Bedford with new ideas as to the work and discipline of a great public school.

An Observer's Description

With this introduction, it may be easier to appreciate some of the points made in a very fresh and interesting account of the discipline in Bedford School given by one who has evidently observed it with loving eyes, and who writes of it understandingly. "In all parts of the civilized globe, we hear of Bedford; Bedford by the beautiful River Ouse. It is known as the birthplace of John Bunyan, and it was within its prison walls that he dreamt his dream called 'The Pilgrim's Progress.' Bedford is also widely known for its educational advantages. There is a mental atmosphere of lightness and brightness about Bedford, due, possibly to the thousands of merry care-free schoolboys and girls who have come from the ends of the earth to be educated.

"Of the many first-class schools in the town, Bedford School for boys ranks first. The numbers of pupils here vary between 750 and 1000. The system of discipline is all-inclusive. Day boys as well as boarders come under it, whether out of school hours or not.

"The parents and guardians of new boys entering the school are received by the headmaster, Mr. Reginald Carter M.A., in the sixth form room, while the candidates are passing through the entrance examination in the large hall. The headmaster addresses his audience and explains all the most important details of the school discipline, pointing out that in this matter the hearty cooperation of parents is absolutely essential to the well-being of their boys.

Outline of the Rules

"To give a short outline of the rules: Every boy is equipped with a 'Preparation Book.' This book has a double page for every week in the term, which is divided into six for the six working days. At the top of the page is the boy's age and proper bedtime; at the foot of each day's column are

two spaces to be filled in by parent or guardian, showing at what time the boy gets up, and what time he goes to bed, which latter must agree with the proper bedtime indicated at the top of the page.

"The subjects for home-work are printed, and opposite to each the time spent in home-work has to be stated, and this information is verified each day by the parent's signature. If a boy fails to get his 'prep' book filled in, this omission is dealt with as an offense.

"There is a 'lock-up' observed, under which rule every Bedford School boy has to be inside his own dwelling at 6 p. m. In the winter and spring terms, and at 7 p. m. during the summer terms. Monitors and drill sergeants 'police' the town to see that no Bedfordian is out after lock-up.

"Boys are not allowed to attend cinema performances during the school terms, nor entertainments of any kind other than those provided by the school, and in this respect the school is very liberal. Concerts of a very high order, and lectures, are given at short intervals during term.

"No boy is allowed to smoke. No boy is allowed to enter licensed premises under pain of expulsion from the school. During the summer term school assemblies for all (boarders and day boys) at 7:15 a. m. A brief hour and a quarter is given for the breakfast period, after which boys reassemble for study. Frequent short breaks of a few minutes are given between the lesson periods, and one long break of 15 minutes at mid-morning.

A Quiet Afternoon Hour

"During the summer term 'lock-up' is also enforced between the hours of 1:15 and 3:15. During this period (known as the quiet hour) boys partake of the midday meal, and spend the time up to 3:15 reading, or in some kind of quiet recreation, and in dressing for games. On the dot of 3:15 hundreds of bicycles may be seen racing through the streets, their riders with glowing faces and bright, merry eyes, dressed in cricket or boating 'rigs'.

"At a given time they must present themselves for roll call on the cricket grounds or at the boathouse, ready to practice for future county honors at cricket, hold their own in a cleverly contested match, or shoot along the river at racing speed, coaching for Henley regatta, or for any other boat race for which they may be entered.

"In the winter, this period is applied to perfecting their knowledge of football, or steeplechasing. Swimming is also a great point. Every boy who has not obtained the certificate for swimming 75 yards (this is known as 'swimming the pass') is compelled to wear a white button on his cap. This white button reveals to the boatman at the river that the boy is not a swimmer, and therefore is not allowed to engage a boat. No boy likes to advertise to the world that he cannot swim, so he bends his energies to this accomplishment, and the result comes out in the fact that Bedford School takes the lead in the whole country for its proportion of swimmers.

"For certain offenses, such as stubborn laziness, or anything away from the line of strictest honor, corporal punishment is administered; any boy receiving the same has to report himself to the headmaster afterward, and state why he was caned. This interview with 'chief,' as he is lovingly known, is more to the boy than the caning; for to have 'chief' think badly of him is more than most boys can stand.

"It is an interesting fact that the ordinary discipline, stringent as it is, becomes so much a part of the boy's experience, and adds so much to his chance of success, that he rather enjoys this system of regularity, and this is borne out by the fact that though there are so many hundreds of boys, the post-punishment visitors to the headmaster's study rarely number more than three or four a week."

COLLEGE STANDARDS
IN SOUTH AFRICA

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—There comes from South Africa a welcome account of recent broadening conditions of education. It is contained in a recent number of The Round Table. For some time, says the correspondent of this quarterly, a successful effort has been made to put the study of history in the schools upon right lines. It is the matriculation board of the three universities which has taken the initiative in this matter, and the leverage exercised by that board appears to be due to the fact that matriculation is regarded by public opinion as the practical leaving certificate of the schools.

What, then, is the matriculation requirement in this respect? First, a thorough knowledge of the history of South Africa; secondly, a study of the growth of the British Empire; thirdly, an examination of the great industrial revolution; and, lastly, a knowledge of the modern developments of democracy in Europe.

There are many difficulties to be faced, observes The Round Table, in carrying out this scheme. There are "political difficulties raised by that section of the people that smells 'Jingoism' whenever it hears the word 'Empire' used; educational difficulties, due to the impossibility of obtaining experts in historical teaching outside the larger schools; social difficulties, due to the restricted horizon of many teachers and the ensuing narrowness of vision. But these difficulties are being overcome, and if the board perseveres in its present attitude there is every hope that the young South African will at least have a rough historical knowledge sufficient to enable him to gain a perception of the part

he ought to play as a citizen in a great commonwealth of nations."

But just as the schools may do their part to shape the rising generation in regard to a world outlook, so the South Africans who have taken part in the recent world struggle can mold social and political thought in their own country, and thus help to broaden still further the historical teaching in the schools. These young men, who have so significantly aided in the making of history, form a matriculation board of another kind. To take only the figures of the foremost schools, this correspondent says that something like 1000 alumni from each have served in one or another military capacity, half of them perhaps in other than South African units.

"The results are often to be seen in letters from the front," the writer adds. "Men say plainly that they would not have missed the great opportunity for worlds; that they stand amazed at the smallness of their former ideals, and even more amazed at the vastness of the possibilities that lie before them. . . . Many of them had been brought up on stories of the British officer and public school boy, Boer War, and have been surprised to find the gold that underlies the dress."

"The result of it all is mutual affection and esteem."

SCHOOL CAMPAIGN
IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MITCHELL, South Dakota—Under the supervision of State Superintendent Shaw, South Dakota will start a drive for better educational facilities in the rural schools on October 27, and for three weeks men and women from different parts of the country, well known in the educational field, will hold meetings throughout the State for this purpose.

The movement has for its objectives six principal points: equal educational opportunities for all the children in the State; nine months school term as a minimum for every county and rural district; better qualified and better paid teachers; better school buildings and better equipment; high school advantages for the country boys and girls; a more practical course of study suited to the needs of rural life.

This drive is intended to reach into each of the 64 counties in the State and awaken the interest of the residents of each to the need of greater provisions for the scholars in the rural schools. Among those who will take active part are Dr. A. E. Winship of Boston, editor of the Educator; Prof. P. G. Holden of Chicago, head of the extension work for the International Harvesting Company; and Dr. J. L. McBrien of Washington, school extension agent for the United States Bureau of Education. In addition it is planned to enlist the services of scores of state and local speakers and distribute a large amount of literature, so that when the drive is completed practically every farm home in the State will have been reached.

INDIAN CONFERENCE
AN ANNUAL EVENT

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—Among summer schools, not many can rival in interest the newly started Indian conference which was held from June 25 to July 2 at Barrow House on the banks of Derwentwater. Perhaps this cannot simply be called a summer school, since the first session took place last Christmas when the provisional constitution was drawn up. After being circulated among members, it was fully discussed, amended, and finally adopted.

At this second session 50 delegates were present, among whom were students of practically all the British universities. All the Indian provinces were represented, and the conference was also attended by the members of the Indian deputations that have come to this country to give evidence in connection with the proposed constitutional reforms.

The mornings were devoted to papers and discussions on subjects connected with Indian problems. Among others, papers on the following subjects were read and keenly discussed:

"Some Suggestions on Economic and Social Problems of India," "The Agricultural Development of India," "Women's Education," "The Difficulties of Indian Students in England," "Constitutional Reforms in India."

The afternoons were given over to excursions through the beautiful Lake country. Sports, including rowing and tennis, were organized; in these both men and women took part. The evenings were devoted to social diversions. The conference was fortunate in having good musical talent among its delegates, and many an hour was devoted to Indian music. One night an impromptu verse competition was held, an important feature of which was its perfect native get-up. Verses of considerable interest and literary merit in native languages were composed and recited. On the last night Rabindranath Tagore's "Malini" was produced in real native style.

In order to assure the permanence of the conference, a central fund was opened, to which liberal contributions were received, and the keen interest shown by all those present in this and other ways strengthens its position. The conference in future is to meet for at least a week every summer, and there is no doubt that it will grow in usefulness and will prove a great social force in the lives of East Indians in England.

THE PROFESSION OF
TEACHING

Other articles on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on August 8, September 5, and October 3, 1919.

IV

When we come to examine any particular method of teaching, we have to consider first its immediate object and second its ultimate object. Let us take as example the subject of reading, which occupies so important a part of our junior grade work, and so shamefully small a part of our senior grade work. The immediate object of the teaching of reading is, of course, to help the pupil to acquire the power of reading words and phrases; the ultimate object is to help the pupil form a taste for good literature, and gain a knowledge and appreciation of the real value of books. There are many minor objects in addition to these two, but these are the major ones.

The immediate object is necessarily the principal aim in the junior grades, though the ultimate one should not altogether be lost sight of. The ultimate object is, or it would be more accurate to say should be, the principal aim in the higher grades. In the junior grades, therefore, the method which gives a child the power to read intelligently in the shortest time, with the least strain, would seem to be the best.

Question of Method

That sounds very simple; let a conference of teachers be held, the various methods examined, and the best one decided upon. But already method after method has been chosen, dropped, and chosen again. Some teachers stand by phonics, some by decomposition of words into letters (spelling), some by what is known as "look and say," and so forth. But no lasting decision has even been arrived at, and I do not think it ever will be. And why? Because no two children are alike, and a method that suits one child will not suit another.

I have often been much concerned at the extreme difficulty some really clever children have found in learning to read, and I have made a few experiments. With one child who seemed to have no ear at all for phonics, I tried a method which consisted of having the pupil cut from a catalogue common objects, such as a bat, a cat, etc., and pasting them in a scrapbook. Under each object I printed the name. We then composed little sentences with these words and printed them underneath. From that day on there was no more delay; we had found the right appeal.

Another child took to phonics quite naturally, and at six years could spell anything from sponge to Constantenople, provided it was spelled phonetically. Sponge naturally turned out "spunj," being one of the many words which the phonic pupils have to learn by another method, but it showed a grasp of the system of phonics. A child of 14, who had become quite hopeless on the subject, accomplished the seemingly impossible by simply being encouraged to read aloud, the teacher continually supplying the unknown words. She learned to read merely because she thought she was reading, by being allowed to go on and on, instead of reading the same piece over and over in a vain effort to learn it. Of course, she got the same words, but in different contexts.

As to Grouping Pupils

"Oh!" says the teacher, "that is all very well at home, but it can't be done in school." But it has been done, and has been done. Children are grouped in various ways for different subjects, why not for methods? And if we did but have our two teachers to a class, which is what is really needed, the use of various methods in one class would present no difficulty at all.

Well, by some method or another, some slow and some quick, most children learn to read eventually. But do most of them ever achieve a taste for good literature, and a just appreciation of the value of books, which is the ultimate object in view? I do not think so. I heard a student say, "Once I am through this examination, I'll never open these books again; and I know many hundreds on whom the present system of cramming to pass examinations in high schools, has the same effect."

The study of a masterpiece of literature for the purpose of preparing to answer examination questions on it, does not endear that literature to the average pupil. And the use of books mainly as an aid to pass examinations, does not enhance their value to him. On the other hand, if a school has a good library, and the teacher continually refers his pupils to books bearing on the subject of discussion, illustrates his discussion or lecture by some quotation or character drawn therefrom, or, in the presence of his pupils, puts his hand on the book necessary to answer some question he does not remember, his pupils will begin to see their practical value at least.

Using the Library

It is a great thing to have the books at hand. I used to make a practice of letting every child have a library book in his desk, which he might read while waiting for others to finish their work, or in other odd moments. I did not find this encouraged any child to scamp his work, but I did find it the greatest corrective to mischief-making in spare minutes, and also a means of awakening an interest in books among children who had previously shown none whatever.

I have dwelt at length upon the methods of teaching reading, because I consider it to be perhaps the most important subject of the school curriculum, but the same fundamentals apply to all subjects. Every subject has its immediate and ultimate object,

i. e., the acquisition of certain facts or the training of certain powers, and the application of these facts and powers. Any subject that does not accomplish its immediate object, cannot logically accomplish its ultimate one; a child who cannot recognize words readily cannot love books; he who cannot figure cannot work out a problem, and he who cannot write and spell, at least to some extent, cannot express himself in writing; and to accomplish the immediate object only is to leave undone the larger part.

No One Method for All

But all children cannot be made to learn by the same methods; neither can 40, which is the average size of a class today in the public schools. The child with a naturally acute hearing will grasp phonics; the child of quick observation will read by sight; the child of an analytical turn of mind, by decomposition; the imaginative child will visualize his problem naturally, the unimaginative one will need to be taught how to visualize; one will realize history by simply reading it, another will require it in story form, another must have it dramatized.

To one child the beauty of a poem would be spoiled if he learned it or had to recite it, to another it would mean nothing unless he did. Children possess the different faculties in varying degrees, and will continue to do so. The teacher who is the true educationist, while training all faculties as far as possible, will utilize those by which the individual child can best achieve the object in view. Every child is a separate study, and though they may be grouped, children cannot be herded.

What are the objects of education? Are they not to form character and to fit us for life? Then is not the best method for any child the one which most easily and completely achieves these objects? Any method that gives a child a dislike for study and books, crushes his initiative, and fails to stimulate his thirst for knowledge, must be a bad method as far as that child is concerned.

And it is for this reason I maintain, as I have stated at length in a previous article, that the education of our teachers is incomplete. It accomplishes its immediate object, i. e., to give a specific knowledge of methods of teaching; but it only half achieves the ultimate, i. e., the application of these methods. And since the right application is dependent on knowledge of human life and nature, we cannot hope to see the ultimate achieved, until we give our teachers more opportunity for the study of life.

EDUCATION NOTES

An educational experiment of much interest is in course of promotion by the Welsh department of the Board of Education. Recognizing that the education given in schools is apt to be too dependent on printed textbooks, which are written without any reference to the special features of the locality in which the pupils live, and take no account of the traditions and environment of a Welsh country child, the department proposes to assist the local education authorities and teachers to correct some of these tendencies by utilizing local knowledge and local lore in familiar fields. It is proposed that the experiment should begin with the collection and tabulation of the local field and place names in the parish or parishes in which the school is situated. Provision is also made for the gathering together of other interesting information of a historical or traditional character bearing on life in the district. These materials when collected will be tabulated with the aid of a 6-inch ordnance map, copies of which will be supplied free to all schools taking part in the experiment. The record when complete should form a kind of local Domesday Book, to be deposited ultimately in the national library of Wales, a duplicate being retained for use in the school. The committee of the National Eisteddfod of Wales are so impressed with the value of the scheme that to further it they are offering a prize of £25 to the schools in Wales which send in the best collections.

An appeal is soon to be made by the University of Liverpool for at least £250,000, for the purposes of extension and development. In making this preliminary announcement, the university authorities say that classrooms and laboratories in most departments are already overcrowded, and that the coming session will bring with it a flood of new students. If buildings and equipment can be provided, they understand that the government is prepared to deal liberally with the university as regards maintenance.

St. Paul's School, Stratford, in the east of London, has a secret ballot of the boys. The election, which is an annual affair, is of the captain and sub-captain of the school, their duties being to prevent disputes and disorderly behavior among the boys. All matters affecting the comfort and welfare of the boys are submitted to them. The electors were invited to note that the boy whom it was desired to raise to the dignity of captain or sub-captain should be: One whom they could trust, bearer of a good character, regular and punctual in attendance, good tempered and kindly, one who liked his schoolfellows, willing to work for the general good. The election was the thirty-fourth of its kind and was held with all the pomp and ceremony of an official ballot. Even election addresses were a feature of the proceedings.

It is understood that the French University of Strasbourg is about to issue invitations to all universities of the Allies to send delegates to their inauguration ceremony, which will take place on November 22, 1919, the

anniversary of the entrance of French troops into Strasbourg. On that day the students of Alsace and Lorraine and their masters will be delighted to welcome and entertain their comrades and rivals from Great Britain, the United States, Italy, and all countries whose sons fought together to free Alsace-Lorraine and the whole civilized world from the yoke of German militarism.

The lament comes from China that so many Chinese students are compelled to go abroad for their higher education, either to America, Europe, or Japan. Apart from the question of inconvenience, observes The China Press, this is a very expensive method. From the report published "in the second year of the Republic," it appears that there were no less than 500 Chinese students working in the United States, 300 in the British Isles, and 300 elsewhere in Europe. The huge total of 10,000 students were studying in Japan. Taking the average annual expense of each student in the west as \$960 and in Japan as \$300, the newspaper referred to calculates that \$4,000,000 is expended outside China for the education of her young men. Were the same amount applied to higher education in the country, the income would be sufficient to support four well-equipped universities at which many more students could be educated. Other advantages are claimed for this plan, as that the money instead of being spent abroad would be retained at home, and that China would become one of the great educational centers of the Far East, drawing thither students from neighboring countries.

The Philippine School of Arts and Trade in Manila was forced to turn many prospective pupils away this year because of lack of room. An extension to the building in which the trade school is housed is being completed at a cost of 300,000 pesos. The school is executing large orders for school and office furniture for the government. One order alone totals 10,000 pesos for desks and cabinets intended for the new normal school at Ilocos Sur.

With the view to extending the scope of the secondary school system of Saskatchewan Province, Canada, the Hon. W. M. Martin, Premier of the Province has approved of certain recommendations which if generally adopted by principals and trustees of high schools will be made effective. The chief proposed changes are as follows: That provision be made for extending the high school course to include the subjects of agriculture and home economics; that the two year courses now prescribed in commercial and manual training be amplified where necessary and extended to three years; that pupils completing any of these industrial courses with such additional subjects of a general nature as may be prescribed for general culture, be admitted to the second class normal school. On completion of the normal course second class certificates and general certificates in the special subjects will be granted.

Prof. George Byron Roobach, who was for seven years professor of commercial geography at the University of Pennsylvania, has been appointed to the new position of professor of foreign trade in the Graduate School of Business Administration at Yale University. During the war Professor Roobach worked with the United States Shipping Board. Recently he has been at work devising a new system of trade statistics for the government to put at the disposal of American business men.

ITALIAN STUDIES
OF SUMMER GROUP

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

CAMBRIDGE, England—One of the best appreciated of the summer schools held at Cambridge this year was the gathering initiated by the Modern Language Association for the study of Italian. Girton College was most kindly lent by its council for this purpose. But the number of applications for the course considerably exceeded the accommodation which the college could offer. Therefore, in addition to the hundred members of the school who there found lodging, 40 had to be provided with rooms in Cambridge itself, the two-mile journey along the Huntingdon Road being made each day to the college.

In addition to classes, the time-table included the following lectures: "Growth of Italian Civilization from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance," by Edmund Gardner, Litt.D., reader in Italian, London University; the "Divina Commedia" (with slides), by Mrs. Paul Chapman; "The Rise and Development of Italian Comedy," by Miss Gaultieri, lecturer in Italian, University of Bristol; "The Making of the Kingdom of Modern Italy," by Thomas Okey, M.A., professor of Italian in the University of Cambridge.

Two lectures were given on "Italian Architecture and Sculpture in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," by Mrs. Strong (a former student of Girton College, Cambridge), assistant director of the British School at Rome; "Petrarch," by Dr. Crespi; "Alfiera and Leopardi," by Dr. Mari; "Carducci and d'Annunzio," by Miss Terracini; "The Adriatic Problem," by Miss Degani.

Single lectures were given on "Some Economic Aspects of Modern Italy," by Edward Bullough, M.A. (with slides); "The Social Movement in Italy and Popular Education," by Professor Piolo of the Liceo Berchet, Milan.

A series of lecture concerts on the history of Italian music from 1500 to the present day, was arranged by E. J. Dent, M.A., and A. M. Gibson. These lectures were illustrated by choral and other music

A TRADE UNION
COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Trade unions in Chicago are taking a broadened interest in education. They have started a so-called college of their own that is being conducted under the auspices of an educational council, composed of delegates affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor and of representatives of the Chicago Woman's Trade Union League. The college last year had 150 students, and it opens this year with that number or more. It is giving a limited number of courses, but the trade union men and women of the city have a vision of greater things to come in the educational line, according to Miss Lillian Herstein, chairman of the Educational Council.

This college, conducted by organized Labor, is getting in closer touch with the men and women in shops and factories than it would be possible for any other educational institution to do. Miss Herstein declared, and is drawing students from a class of people who cannot take advantage of the night classes of the public schools.

Adapted to Pupils

The aim of the college is to organize classes in courses in which the working men and women are particularly interested, and to adapt the courses, so far as meeting places and time are concerned, to the convenience of these people. The public night schools are held four times a week but there are many people who cannot attend school that number of times each week; therefore the Trade Union College has held its classes twice a week, giving two hour periods. The education council also wanted to feel free to engage teachers particularly good in some subjects who do not happen to be teachers in the public schools. An effort also is made to arrange a curriculum that is more flexible than the public school course.

Up to date, the college has conducted classes in public speaking, parliamentary law, beginners' and advanced English, short-story writing, and gymnastic dancing. This year, in addition to the subjects mentioned, a course of lectures on phases of modern liberalism will be presented, and also a class in modern drama.

A special feature of last year's work was a series of lectures on the history of trade unionism. These lectures were given by Prof. John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin, Prof. Frederick Deibel of Northwestern University, and Prof. N. A. Mills of the University of Chicago.

Public Speaking Course

The school is stimulating in those who take its courses a desire for more education, according to Miss Herstein. This was especially true, she declared, of the public speaking course. There was such a demand for this course that it was necessary to form two classes.

The public speaking classes especially have been very interesting, according to Miss Herstein. In one class could be found an iron molder and a member of the high school teachers' federation. The school-teacher discusses educational subjects while the workman is especially interested in the trade union movement and industrial subjects. Members of the class see the need of broader views and look up subjects they have thought little about before.

"Some of the trade union men taking public speaking want it for the aid it is to them in the trade union movement; others want to be able to express themselves well. Some of them are not only interested in public speaking but they want to be well schooled in parliamentary law too. Others say that they want these two courses so they not only will know how to speak but so they can function at their labor meetings," continued Miss Herstein, "in such a way that the chairman cannot deprive them of their rights. This year the students of last year's public speaking class have asked for an advanced course."

Girls' Classes

"Girls are also interested in public speaking and the school is training them to take part in a big drive to raise funds for the Trade Union League. The girls criticize each other and are trying to develop the power to fit the speech to the audience. One thing they are trying to do is to convince the men that woman is not in industry only temporarily.

"The public speaking classes also lead to greater interest in the English language. The girls want a great deal of technical grammar. They show a decided desire to speak English correctly." The English class is in charge of Miss Herstein, who is also a teacher in the Lane Technical High School. The public speaking classes have been conducted by Prof. Bertram G. Nelson of the University of Chicago.

"As the college gets in closer touch with the working men and women than other educational institutions are able to do because it uses the trade union as its unit of organization, this institution," Miss Herstein said, "is doing some real Americanization work. It is able to reach many aliens in the name of the trade union movement because these new citizens trust the school."

Illustrating her point on Americanization, Miss Herstein related an instance where a pamphlet advertising the school fell into the hands of a steel striker in South Chicago. This man came to the college and asked that they organize English classes for the strikers, and the college proceeded to do so. In another instance the school came into contact with girls in a candy factory. Most of the employees were Italians. The educational council took steps to organize a beginners class in English, thus reaching girls whom the public schools would not have reached.

THE HOME FORUM

The First Opera in England

In 1656 there was produced "The Siege of Rhodes: Made a Representation by the Art of Perspectives in Scenes and the story sung in recitative music," which a writer in the Dictionary of National Biography characterized as "in some respects the most epoch-marking play in the language." It was virtually the first opera produced in England. Dryden in his essay on heroic plays explains that the rigorous prohibition of tragedies and comedies in Puritan times forced D'Avenant "to turn his thoughts another way and to introduce the examples of moral virtue written in verse and performed in recitative music." D'Avenant took the Italian opera for his model as regards the musical part of the entertainment, while his characters were molded after those of Corneille and other French dramatists. The actors were nearly all musicians; and it is interesting to recall that among them were Henry Purcell, greatest of English composers, and Matthew Lock, composer of the music to "Macbeth." It is noteworthy also that "The Siege of Rhodes" was the first dramatic piece to be performed in this country with movable scenery, and even more important, the first in which a woman acted a part. Furthermore, it practically revived the drama in England, which had been quiescent since the earlier years of James I's reign, when the play was ousted by the masque. D'Avenant did more. He raised the theater "from the condition of a booth at a fair" and brought it to some extent into line with modern conceptions of dramatic representation.—From an article on Sir William D'Avenant, in "The Poets Laureate," by W. Forbes Gray.

Prelude

Over his keys the musing organist, Beginning doubtfully and far away, First lets his fingers wander as they list, And builds a bridge from dreamland for his lay;

Then, as the touch of his loved instrument Gives hope and fervor, nearer draws his theme, First guessed by faint auroral flushes sent Along the wavering vista of his dream. —Lowell.

Education

An educated man stands, as it were, in the midst of a boundless arsenal and magazine, filled with all the weapons and engines which the skill of men has been able to devise from the earliest time; and he works accordingly, with a strength borrowed from all past ages.—Carlyle.

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True Repetition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the author, Mary Baker Eddy, makes the following statement on page 207: "The spiritual fact, repeated in the action of man and the whole universe, is harmonious and is the ideal of Truth." This repetition of the spiritual fact by man and the universe, here alluded to, is no vain repetition. Through Christian Science the great fact becomes apparent that man is the image and likeness of his Maker. In other words, what God does, man repeats. This is very clearly explained by Jesus in the saying, "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do; for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise."

Mortal mind, that is, the so-called mind which is supposed to govern mortals, as opposed to the one, infinite Mind, or God, is very loath to accept this point of view, because it seems to this mind extremely derogatory to say that man is virtually restricted in his activity to the mere process of repeating what God is doing. It fails to see that because God is infinitely active, the reflection of this infinite activity could not possibly be restrictive, and that because God is supreme in power, the reflection of this all-power could not be in any way subservient. Indeed, the fact is, that any sense of activity or power which is supposed to be independent of God, independent of Principle or good, is itself limited and servile and powerless, because it claims to operate apart from infinite Mind—which is absurd. But the ancient argument that men should be as gods has been currently accepted for so long that they feel that it is an indignity to insist that man is really and veritably an imitator, so to speak, rather than himself a creator. Nevertheless, the advice which Paul gave to the Ephesians, and which is translated in the Authorized Version, "Be ye therefore followers of God, as dear children," appears in the original Greek and in the Revised Version, "Be ye therefore imitators of God."

This by no means destroys man's originality. If by originality we mean the capacity to create something which God did not make, in the day that "the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them," then Christian Science could be called the foe of originality. But originality does not mean this. It means the ability to go to the source or origin of man's being, which is the divine Mind, and from this Mind to bring to light fresh facts and undiscovered beauties; like the householder of the parable, who "bringeth forth out of his treasure things new and old." Such ability Christian Science preeminently promotes.

Because mortal mind is in reality a non-entity, it cannot prevent man and the universe from reiterating the spiritual fact in all things. God must be reflected (that is, repeated, and His likeness given back) in every action and expression. It may even be necessary upon occasion to insist upon the truth, lovingly and firmly, until mortal mind is forced to give way. Vain repetitions are those indulged in by the human will, and consist of error repeating itself. When error is repeated, it seems to multiply and produce what is known as contagion. But when Truth is faithfully held to until mortal mind is silenced it multiplies and replenishes the earth, and the result is healing.

One of the most illuminating instances in the Scriptures of the spiritual fact being repeated in the action of man, and being acknowledged by the human being, occurred when Jesus healed the nobleman's son in Galilee. Jesus was in Cana, and the man's son was in Capernaum "at the point of death," according to the testimony of the physical senses. But Jesus declared to the nobleman the spiritual fact, "Thy son liveth," and the nobleman went his way believing. As he went, he met his servants coming, who not only confirmed the truth of what the Master had said, but even repeated his very words, "Thy son liveth." So the father knew that it was at the same hour, in the which Jesus said unto him, Thy son liveth: and himself believed, and his whole house.

The spiritual fact is, that God is Life; and this fact repeated in the action of man precludes the possibility of death. In proportion as man is original in the true sense, he is in touch with his origin, Life, which cannot end in death; but if he seeks to be original in the false sense, and thinks to find within himself either sources or resources, his effort will be mortal and short-lived. The harmonious sense of activity, which will be found incessant yet unwearied, eternal yet immediate, will never be apprehended so long as we conceive man to be an actor instead of the reflection of God's activity. The unity and the continuity of spiritual action depend upon only one Mind being the actor.

"The beloved disciple, John, was not ashamed to consider himself an imitator of God. Indeed, he tells us in so many words that that is all any of us are. After defining God for all time as Love, he says, 'We love him, because he first loved us.' This is true, scientific repetition, or Love reflected in love. It spells death to self-importance; but to the meek and unselfish it affords some insight into life eternal. Carried to their logical conclusion, it seems that all discussions of Christian Science come to a close in the final consideration of God as

Love. God is Love: there the matter rests. As Mrs. Eddy says in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 5): "This absolute definition of Deity is the theme for time and for eternity; it is iterated in the law of God, reiterated in the gospel of Christ, voiced in the thunder of Sinai, and breathed in the Sermon on the Mount."

that he rather expected Mr. Winkle's natural taste for perjury would induce him to give some name which did not belong to him.

"Winkle," replied the witness.

"What's your Christian name, sir?" angrily inquired the little judge.

"Nathaniel, sir."

"Daniel—any other name?"

Lines From Shelley

Like gossamer,
On the swift breath of morn, the vessel
flew
O'er the bright whirlpools of that
fountain fair,
Whose shores receded fast, whilst we
seemed lingering there;

Cervantes' Purpose in "Don Quixote"

At the beginning of his great work, Cervantes announces it to be his sole purpose to break down the vogue and authority of books of chivalry, and at the end of the whole, he declares

nearly the whole of the first part that he utters one of these proverbs which form afterward the staple of his conversation; and it is not until the opening of the second part, and, indeed, not till he comes forth in all his mingled shrewdness and credulity, as Governor of Barataria, that his character is quite developed and completed to the full measure of its grotesque yet congruous proportions.

Cervantes, in truth, came at last to love these creations of his own as if they were actual personages, and to speak of them and treat them with an earnestness and interest that tend much to the illusion of his readers. Both Don Quixote and Sancho are thus brought before us, like such living men, that at this moment the figures of the gaunt, disfigured knight, and of his round, selfish, and most amusing squire, dwell bodied forth in the imaginations of more, among all conditions of people, than any other of the creations of human talent. . . . But though this may be enough to fill the measure of human fame, it is not all to which Cervantes is entitled; for, if we would do him the justice that would have been dearest to him, and even if we would ourselves fully comprehend and enjoy the whole of his "Don Quixote," we should, as we read, bear in mind that this delightful romance was not the result of a youthful exuberance of feeling, and a happy external condition, nor composed in his best years, when his heart was light and his hopes high; but that—with all its unquenchable humor, with its bright views of the world, and cheerful trust in goodness and virtue—it was written nearly at the conclusion of a career almost every step of which had been marked with disappointed expectation. . . . If this be remembered, we may feel, as we ought to feel, what admiration and reverence are due, not only to the living power of Don Quixote, but to the character and genius of Cervantes; if it be forgotten or underrated, we shall fall in regard to both. —George Ticknor.

Bryant's Writings

Bryant's writings transport us into the depths of the solemn, primeval forest, to the shores of the lonely lake, the banks of the wild, nameless stream, or the brow of the rocky upland rising like a promontory from amidst a wide ocean of foliage, while they shed around us the glories of a climate fierce in its extremes, but splendid in its vicissitudes.—Irving.

Wild Geese

The wild geese fly
Storm-sent, from Arctic moors and fells,
Like a great arrow through the sky. —Whittier.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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Boats Towed by Crews of Indians

The Athabasca River rises under Mounts Hooker and Brown, two peaks of the Canadian Rockies which for long were unquestioningly credited with the respectable heights of 15,700 and 16,000 feet respectively. Recent surveys have diminished them, though their very existence was long denied, to the more modest heights of 10,505 and 9050 feet. In its northeast course from here, it picks up among others the McLeod, the Pembina, and Little Slave rivers. Between its head and the Little Slave River are forts whose very names are full of the romance of the northwest: Henry House, Jasper House, Drift Pile Camp, and Ft. Assiniboine, the last for some years deserted. After Ft. Assiniboine comes the great reach north, always under high cut banks and fir forested foothills sloping down from the great plateau above to the Little Slave River, then east and south again to Athabasca Landing. This, now a railway point, has been, since the earliest days of the northwest, a company post and point of transshipment for Hudson Bay furs south and east. A hundred and forty miles north from Athabasca Landing at Loon River is Grand Rapids post.

From here, generally north, and then almost east for fifty miles, or eighty-seven miles altogether to Ft. McMurray is a continuous series of rapids, up which the Hudsons Bay fur boats are lined, poled and towed by crews of Indians, on their way to the Landing and the railway. Ft. McMurray, only appearing on the maps since the first jubilee year of Queen Victoria, though established much earlier, is now the terminus of the Alberta Great Waterways Railway, and rail shipment of products will presumably in the future take place from here. Still though, in the farther reaches of the northwest, in spite of the gradual creeping northward of the railways, barge, bateau, and canoe, snowshoe, sled, and dog team will hold their own.

Mr. Winkle Gives Evidence

"Nathaniel Winkle!" said Mr. Skimpin.

"Here!" replied a feeble voice. Mr. Winkle entered the witness box, and having been duly sworn, bowed to the judge with considerable deference.

"Don't look at me, sir," said the judge, sharply, in acknowledgment of the salute: "look at the jury."

Mr. Winkle obeyed the mandate, and looked at the place where he thought it most probable the jury might be; for seeing anything in his then state of intellectual complication was wholly out of the question.

Mr. Winkle was then examined by Mr. Skimpin, who, being a promising young man of two or three and forty, was of course anxious to confuse a witness who was notoriously predisposed in favor of the other side, as much as he could.

"Now, sir," said Mr. Skimpin, "have the goodness to let his Lordship and the jury know what your name is, will you?" and Mr. Skimpin inclined his head on one side to listen with great sharpness to the answer, and glanced at the jury meanwhile, as if to imply

"Nathaniel, sir—my Lord, I mean." "Nathaniel Daniel, or Daniel Nathaniel?"

"No, my Lord, only Nathaniel; not Daniel at all."

"What did you tell me it was Daniel for then, sir?" inquired the judge.

"I didn't, my Lord," replied Mr. Winkle.

"You did, sir," replied the judge, with a severe frown. "How could I have got Daniel on my notes, unless you told me so, sir?"

This argument was, of course, unanswerable.

"Mr. Winkle has rather a short memory, my Lord," interposed Mr. Skimpin, with another glance at the jury. "We shall find means to refresh it before we have quite done with him, I dare say."

"You had better be careful, sir," said the little judge, with a sinister look at the witness.

Poor Mr. Winkle bowed, and endeavored to feign an easiness of manner, which, in his then state of confusion, gave him rather the air of a disconcerted pickpocket.

"Now, Mr. Winkle," said Mr. Skimpin, "attend to me, if you please, sir; and let me recommend you, for your own sake, to bear in mind his Lordship's injunction to be careful. I believe you are a particular friend of Pickwick, the defendant, are you not?"

"I have known Mr. Pickwick now, as well as I recollect at this moment, nearly—"

"Pray, Mr. Winkle, do not evade the question. Are you, or are you not, a particular friend of the defendant's?"

"I was just about to say, that—"

"Will you, or will you not, answer my question, sir?"

"If you don't answer the question you'll be committed, sir," interposed the little judge, looking over his notebook.

"Come, sir," said Mr. Skimpin, "yes or no, if you please."

"Yes, I am," replied Mr. Winkle.

"Yes, you are. And why couldn't you say that at once, sir? Perhaps you know the plaintiff, too? Eh, Mr. Winkle?"

"I don't know her; I've seen her."

"Oh, you don't know her, but you've seen her? Now, have the goodness to tell the gentlemen of the jury what you mean by that, Mr. Winkle."

"I mean that I am not intimate with her, but I have seen her when I went to call on Mr. Pickwick in Goswell Street."

"How often?"

"Yes, Mr. Winkle, how often? I'll repeat the question for you a dozen times, if you require it, sir."

And the learned gentleman, with a firm and steady frown, placed his hands on his hips, and smiled suspiciously at the jury.

On this question there arose the edifying brow-beating, customary on such points. First of all, Mr. Winkle said it was quite impossible for him to say how many times he had seen Mrs. Bardell. Then he was asked if he had seen her twenty times, to which he replied, "Certainly—more than that." Then he was asked whether he hadn't seen her a hundred times—whether he couldn't swear that he had seen her more than fifty times—whether he didn't know that he had seen her at least seventy-five times—and so forth; the satisfactory conclusion which was arrived at, at last, being, that he had better take care of himself, and mind what he was about.

"Dickens, in 'Pickwick Papers,'

On the Athabasca River

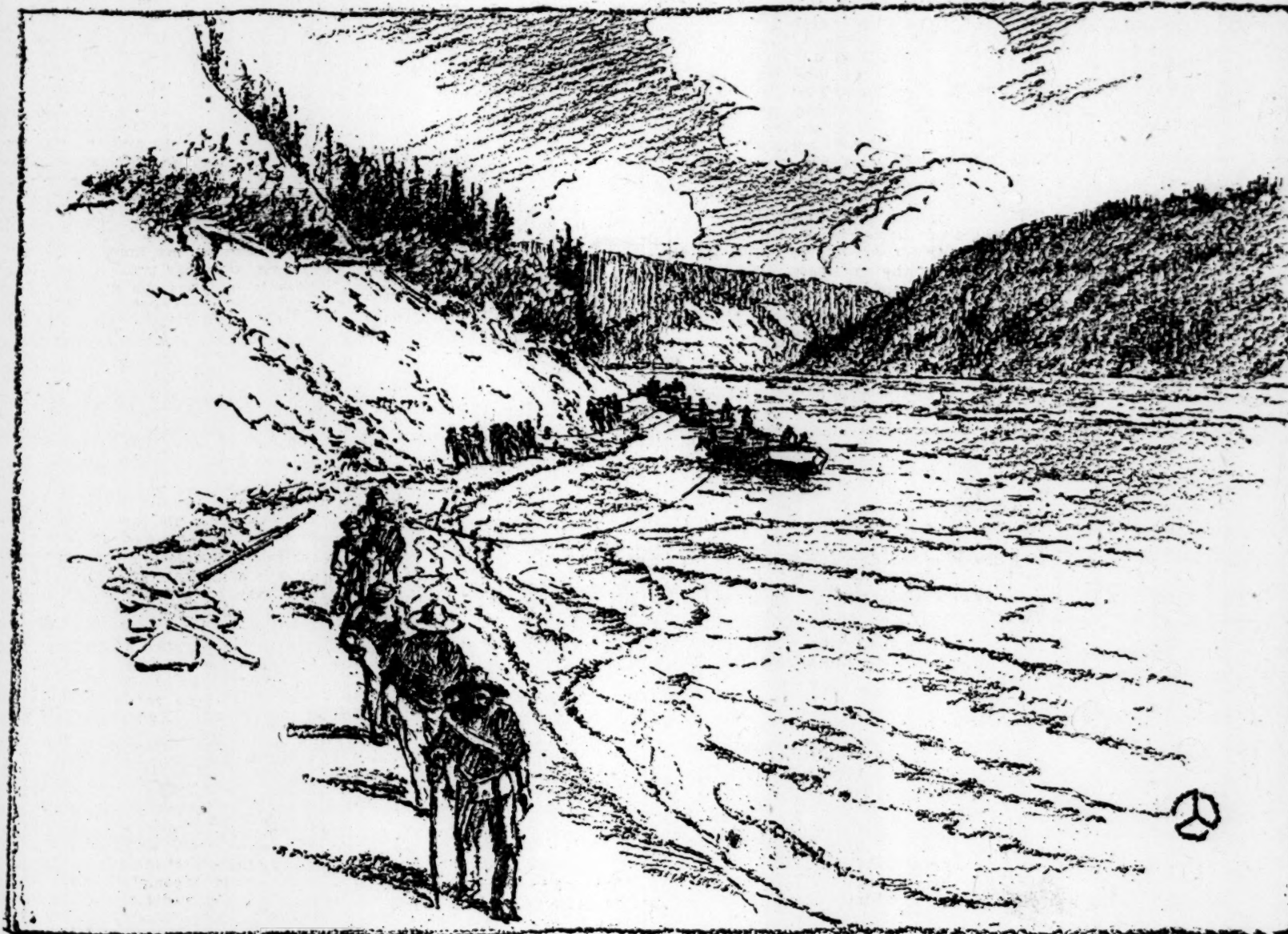
Till down that mighty stream dark, calm, and fleet,
Between a chasm of cedarn mountains riven,
Chased by the thronging winds whose viewless feet
As swift as twinkling beams, had under heaven
From woods and waves wild sounds and odors driven,
The boat fled visibly: three nights and days,
Borne like a cloud through morn, and noon, and even,
We sailed along the winding watery ways
Of the vast stream, a long and labyrinthine maze.
A scene of joy and wonder to behold—
That river's shapes and shadows changing ever,
Where the broad sunrise filled with its deepening gold
Its whirlpools, where all hues did spread and quiver;
And where melodious falls did burst and shiver
Among rocks clad with flowers, the foam and spray
Sparkled like stars upon the sunny river;
Or when the moonlight poured a holier day,
One vast and glittering lake around green islands lay.
—"The Revolt of Islam."

The Travels of John Erigena A. D. 883

John Erigena a Britane, descended of honourable parents, and borne in the Towne of S. David in Wales, seeing the Englishmen to be oppressed with the warres and rapines of the cruell Danes, and all the land in a hurle burlie, he in the meane time undertooke a long journey, even as farre as Athens, and there spent many yerres in the studie of the Greeke, Chaldie, and Arabian tongues: he there frequented all the places and schooles of the Philosophers, and the oracle also of the Sunne, which Esculapius had built unto himselfe. And having found at length that which he had with long travell searched, he returned againe into Italie, and France, where for his singular learning, he was much favoured of the two Kings Charles and Lewes, and in his being there, he translated into Latine the bookes of Dionysius Areopagita concerning the Heavenly Hierarchie, which were sent from Constantinople in the yeere 858. After this he came backe againe into his owne Countrey, and was schoolemaster unto Alphred then King of England, and his sonnes; and upon his request, at his times of leisure, he translated Aristotles Morals, of the Secrets of Secrets, or of the right government of Princes, out of Greeke into these three tongues, Chaldie, Arabian, and Latine, which he did very exquisitely.—Hakluyt's "Principal Navigations."

The Name of Washington

Where may the wearied eye repose,
When gazing on the great,
Where neither guilty glory glows,
Nor despicable state?
Yes, one—the first, the last, the best—
The Cincinnatus of the West,
Whom envy dared not hate,
Bequeathed the name of Washington,
To make men blush there was but one.
—Byron.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1919

EDITORIALS

Men of Like Passions

THE world is reading the proceedings of the Industrial Conference, in the Pan-American Building, in Washington, for the world as well as the United States is interested beyond measure in all questions of Labor today. And as it reads, each man undoubtedly forms his own opinions, largely unfortunately based on his own bias, for that is the way of the human mind. Nevertheless as the days go by, and the supporters of the various groups form their conclusions, one fact begins to loom out of the cataract of words with growing insistence. It is the fact that after all something more than an exchange of arguments is taking place; it is a conviction, that when the final adjournment takes place, the eternal controversy of Capital and Labor will have been brought appreciably nearer a solution.

One thing has certainly occurred since Mr. Lane delivered his brilliant opening address. The three great groups of the Employers, the Employees, and the Public, have come to understand each other better and to be able to say, in the words of Paul to the men of Lystra, "We also are men of like passions with you." The Employers have unquestionably found in the representatives of the Employees a grip of great questions, an ability to reason, and a tactical intuition, for which, previous to the conference, they had not given them credit. On the other hand the Employees are beginning to realize that the Employers are not merely the proprietors of an inexhaustible gold mine, from which that metal is extracted without risk and without the demand for any particular intelligence. Whilst the representatives of the Public are being able to persuade both the other groups that the man in the middle, without the ability of striking for more wages or of raising his price to meet that demand, has reached the point when he is being driven to assert himself, if it be only through the primitive instinct of self-preservation.

Up to the present time it is very much to be suspected that neither of these other groups has given much consideration to the Public. But there has been this distinction between them, that whilst the Employer and the Employee have been both highly organized, the Public, owing to its entire absence of organization, has been largely a pigeon to be plucked. The plucking process is, however, one which it is obvious cannot go on indefinitely. Of late the pigeon has become acutely aware of this, and has made it abundantly plain, both to Capital and Labor, that the one need not trouble to manufacture or the other to sell, if when their goods reach the market there is no one to buy. These things may not be said in the debates, in the Pan-American Building, but they are said as it were in the wings, when the tables have been deserted and the conferees gather for personal conversation and enlightenment. Thus it is coming about that there is growing an appreciation by each group of the needs and necessities of the others, as well as an unwillingness to accept threats for arguments.

This has come out very clearly in the struggle over Mr. Gompers' resolution on the steel strike. Mr. Gompers based his argument on the ground that he and his supporters constituted a conservative element in the United States, standing between Capital and revolutionary Socialism as a sort of breakwater. It was all very well, he said, in so many words, to say that the steel strike had been defeated, but the defeat of the steel strike would spell the defeat of conservative Labor, and if conservative Labor failed, through its defeat, to dam the revolutionary wave, then, he implied, though he did not use the words of the *Pompadour*, that the deluge was to be expected. Now the truth of the matter is, and this has become very apparent, in the conversations which have followed, that the argumentum ad diluvium, that is to say the argument of the deluge, has been advanced too often. For months past, whenever in a Labor dispute the Employer has shown an inclination to put his back to the wall, the Labor delegate has shrugged his shoulders, and explained that if his union did not get the quite moderate thing it was asking for, then there would be the danger of a revolution. It does not, of course, follow that Capital is always right in its disputes with Labor, but it does follow that the argumentum ad diluvium is an unsound one.

Now it cannot be said too often that in no democratic country is there any excuse for such a threat, and a threat naked and unashamed it is. When every man goes to the ballot box, the government of the country must be exactly what the majority of the voters decide. Therefore, for Labor always to threaten a revolution when it is denied its demands is simply for a section of the population to attempt to terrorize the majority. If the country is in favor of the steel workers, nothing on earth can prevent the steel workers from gaining the day. The ballot boxes are open to the very people who threaten revolution. And if these gentlemen cannot win at the ballot box, it is quite certain that the argumentum ad diluvium is nothing but a leaf out of the book of Kaiserdom; in other words, the threat of a minority to obtain by force what it has failed to obtain in an election. And it is just here that the Great War is having so remarkable a reaction. Men who have fought in the trenches at Château Thierry and in the Argonne, smile when they are threatened with the violence of Socialism. The unfortunate man in the middle, otherwise the Public, has learned in France not to take threats lying down, and the revolutionary Socialists will be well advised to remember that it is one thing to precipitate a revolution, and entirely a different thing to emerge triumphant. If there are not enough votes in the country to outvote their opponents, there are not likely to be enough rifles to shoot them out.

That, or something like that, appears to be the view taken by the majority of the conference in the

discussion of the subject, and it is exactly in dissolving misconceptions in such ways as these, that the different groups are being brought to a clearer understanding of each other's views and prejudices, and learning to understand that after all they are composed of men of like passions. As a consequence there is gradually developing a respect of each group for the others, and to have gained the respect of your opponent means that you have advanced a long way on the road to an agreement with him. Unquestionably there is a most sincere desire upon the part of the Employers' representatives to be just to Labor. The world has spun more than once since the outbreak of the Great War, and the opinions of the people on it have not stood still whilst it has spun. Terms like "profit-sharing" no longer carry the significance they did, and this not because the Employer has become frightened at the Employee, and recognizes that the sword of the Labor Damocles hangs by a single thread over his head, but because every human being, except the Rip Van Winkles, has changed his opinions as the days have gone by.

Labor itself would not have made the demands in the days of George Washington or Abraham Lincoln that it is making today, but that does not mean that Labor was cowardly then or dishonest today. In precisely the same way conditions which in the days of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, seemed just to the Employers seem frankly unjust to them today. The actual effect of the great meeting, over which Mr. Lane is presiding, with such wisdom and impartiality, may not finally take a very tangible form, but it has already taken an intangible form, more concrete than perhaps the most tangible of forms, in that it has removed a mass of false impressions, and brought the representatives of the three groups in the congress nearer to a common understanding of the necessities of the country, which, after all, means those of all men and of no party.

Sweden and Siberia

ONE of the most interesting trade developments of recent times is the effort that is being made in Sweden to establish a regular system of commerce with northern Siberia. The great problem which Siberia has to face is, of course, that of transport, and, whilst transport facilities, as far as the great transcontinental line is concerned, have been steadily improving during the past twelve months, they are as yet very far from approximating even to the most primitive needs of the country. Large quantities of manufactured goods of all kinds, sorely needed in the interior, are still heaped up at Vladivostok, whilst such goods as do find transport along the railway are only with great difficulty distributed amongst the towns and villages off the main route. Vladivostok is, in fact, Siberia's only open door. It is a door through which might pass practically unlimited supplies if transport were available; but in existing circumstances it is almost useless, as far as western Siberia, at any rate, is concerned.

It is just here that Sweden is stepping in to solve the problem. As far as distance enters into the matter, Sweden, in relation to western Siberia, may be said to be quite near, compared with Vladivostok. From Gothenburg, in Sweden, to Odursk, at the mouth of the Obi, in Siberia, is a distance of a little over 2000 miles, all of which may be negotiated by sea; whereas, the distance between Odursk and Vladivostok is approximately 3000 miles, and calls for an entirely overland journey. Moreover, all the goods entering through Vladivostok, before they commence their long journey across country, have to come some three or four thousand miles by sea. The 2000 miles on the Gothenburg-Odursk route represents approximately the entire distance which separates the manufacturer and the consumer.

And so the Swedish Company of Commerce and Sea Trade has taken the matter in hand, and, already, the first ship which is to establish the connection has left Gothenburg, laden with all manner of things so long and so sorely needed in Siberia: agricultural machinery, separators, motors, telephonic apparatus, pit-saws, tools, domestic utensils, and many other articles equally necessary for the rehabilitation of the country. At first the trade must necessarily be attended with many makeshifts. In the days before the war, there were few people who contemplated the possibility of one day making use of the ice-bound bays and estuaries of northern Siberia as possible ports during the open months of the year, and the estuary of the Obi, the great river which carries the waters of Mongolia down to the northern sea, is not ready to receive merchant shipping. The sandbanks of the ages still line its shores and silt across its channels, and the merchantman, with its big draft, can find no passage, once the salt waters of the Gulf of Obi are left behind.

Where there is a will there is a way, however, and the Omsk Government has, it appears, arranged for the pioneer ship from Sweden to be met at the mouth of the river by a little fleet of flat-bottomed tugboats and barges, laden with copper, asbestos, and other kinds of raw material for which Sweden has a great demand, and there the exchange will take place. The Swedish ship will return to Sweden, whilst the flat-bottomed tugboats and barges will make their way up the great length of the Obi and the Irtysh to Omsk and Tomsk, and so, by many devious canals, all over an immense district. Of course, such trade is only possible for a very limited period. The Kara Sea, which has to be crossed in the course of the voyage from Sweden, is only open from July to October. A very great deal, however, may be done in three or four months, and, no doubt, if the present initial voyage proves successful, plans will be made to take full advantage of the open season next year.

Slovene Stand Against Germanization

THE statement recently made by Prof. Ivan Zholger, chief Slovene delegate at the Peace Conference, concerning the stand which the Slovene peoples have made, through the centuries, against Germanization has a very decided claim on attention at the present time. The student of history has, of course, always been well aware

of the facts which Professor Zholger disclosed, and has known how to estimate the importance of that steady, persistent opposition which the Slovenes have always offered to the German policy of *Drang nach Osten*. It was opposition that had to be offered, if offered at all, in the most discouraging circumstances. For the hand of Vienna lay heavily indeed on the Slovene provinces, everything being done that could be done to bring about their Germanization.

The Slovenes, however, have never abandoned their hope of one day achieving their liberty. In the early years of the nineteenth century, when Napoleon, with that strange sagacity which subsequent years have so often justified, formed the short-lived Illyrian kingdom, his purpose, of course, was obvious. No one knew better than did he the "forward policy" of Austria, or the fundamental tendency to unite for a common purpose which underlay the diverse enmities of the German peoples. And so the Illyrian kingdom, fashioned out of the countries which had fallen to him by the Peace of Schönbrunn, in 1809, was to be an effective bulwark against the advance of Germanism, and was to provide a "corridor for France" to the East.

And so, for a few short years, the Slovenes were actually united in one state. Their language was recognized and employed in official business by all the public authorities, and the new country endowed with a most liberal administration, according to the political concepts of those days. Napoleon's great plan was overthrown within a few years, but not before he had given the Slovene people a practical ideal which they never lost. After the peace which brought to an end the Napoleonic wars, the hand of Austria was felt more heavily than ever, but the stand of the Slovene against Germanization was more settled and more intelligent than ever. Gradually, as the century wore on, there came into being a definite movement known as Illyrism, and this movement, from 1880 onwards, assumed more and more the form of a political and cultural program. The struggle was a tremendously difficult one. Nowhere was the effect of education, especially education along national lines, more sincerely dreaded than in Vienna, and Vienna was always quite remorseless in blocking the way of any such efforts. Then the outbreak of the great war, of course, at once placed the activities of the Slovene patriots in the category of sedition. Nevertheless, when the struggle was at its height it was a Slovene who formed in the Austrian Reichsrat the Jugo-Slav Club, which boldly launched, as the main purpose of its existence, "the union of all Jugo-Slavs."

The Slovenes supported the policy with the utmost devotion. Prosecutions, trials, and sentences which resulted from this action were quite without effect. The Slovenes continued to make their stand against Germanization until the break-up of the Austrian Empire, at the end of the war, rendered it no longer necessary. Such a stand as this has certainly given the Slovene a strong claim on the consideration of the Allies, and, in making the necessary adjustments between the claims of Italy and the claims of Jugo-Slavia, this great contribution of the Slovene to the cause of righteousness will, it cannot be doubted, be appraised at its true value by the Peace Conference.

October

LIKE a master of music, upon whose brow well-earned laurels rest fittingly, and who returns year after year to delight waiting audiences, comes October, assured of a cordial welcome. October seems to possess an attribute which other months admittedly lack. This is matured dignity in the superlative degree. No one would call October fickle, as the word might be applied, for instance, to April, nor moody, as March seems so often to be. Nor yet would one expect October to manifest those extremes which characterize the reign of summer, or the cold unconcern of the Viking rulers from the far north. Yet, in harmonious minors, October avoids the monotonous, her melodies today recalling the pleasant memories of summer, in the woods or on the shore, while tomorrow one may hear, in fancy, the sigh of winds through leafless branches. In these changes one seems almost to be observing the transformation of stage settings in the subdued light of a vast open amphitheater. There is nothing abrupt or discordant, no hint of off-stage mechanisms. The effects are those of an artist who seems no longer to halt in the study of method or technique, but works with full assurance that the desired result will be produced.

So it is that, as a multitude sits enraptured by the work of a master, appreciating, wondering, but little questioning, those who best know brown October welcome her during her all too brief sojourn. Her program varies from year to year, and she always presents surprises, but to her admirers in the northern sections of the United States, at least, she never fails to bring, during some part of her stay, the fanciful, illusive, Indian Summer.

No seasonal transformation is less abrupt, and yet more pronounced, than that of Indian Summer in the boundless empire of rivers and forests which stretches from the coast of Maine westward to the Great Lakes and far beyond, where the foothills of the Rockies mark the borders of the home of Hiawatha, in the land of the Dakotas. The late camper, sitting by his fire as darkness gathers, with ear attuned to catch the first faint melodies of the night, listens to what seems to be a universal harmony. He seeks not to inquire whence the melodies come, for he has learned that such a quest would be useless. The night wind in the tree tops is the obligato, seeming to urge to fuller and deeper strains a vast invisible choir. The haze of smoke, perhaps from unseen wigwags, lingers and deepens. A startled bird, aroused by unwonted sounds, cries out to the night. A cotton-tail, bound on a neighborly mission, maybe, to a nearby village of his fellows, halts, stands erect for a moment in apparent indecision, and quickens his leisurely lope into a genuine rabbit quickstep. A predatory raccoon complains to himself of the brightness of the moon, and of what to him may be unseemly noises of the night.

Queen October's reign is epochal, for with its close

ends even the last vague dream of summer. In the northern latitudes the heralds of King Boreas tread upon the robes of the abdicating Queen. The scene is shifted from the amphitheater of grove and hillside to the shelter where human ingenuity has learned to transpose the harsher notes of winter into pleasing compositions. But these are not to be compared with the music of the open places.

Notes and Comments

ITALY is going to raise its own sugar. It has groaned long enough under the burden of restrictions, and is making rapid progress toward ridding itself of that burden. No less than 148,000 acres have been given over to the planting of sugar beets, and from this acreage it is estimated that the production of sugar will reach 286,520,000 pounds, an increase of 110,200,000 pounds over that for 1918. If this figure should be reached, the crop will be sufficient for the needs of the country, and the monthly ration will probably be abandoned. Abundance of sugar is one thing, however, and distribution is another. If no special legislation is enforced to protect the interests of the ordinary citizen, Italy may find itself, like some other nations, with plenty of fruit preserves and sweetmeats, but with empty sugar bowls.

SELLING methods of expert American business men are famous for developing amusement, along with mild surprise, yet not all of us realize how naturally the American salesman states all sorts of ideas in the vernacular of his profession. Not long ago a so-called "live wire" salesman was forced to listen to a somewhat protracted explanation of the activities of the foreign element in American industry as contributing to the general unrest now evident in the country. The salesman visualized the whole situation in a flash. "I'll tell you what's the matter," he snapped. "The country's oversold on Bolshevism. It's time for some of the native sons to get out and sell them the American idea!"

AS ONE looks back to the time, in Boston, when a theater must needs be called an "Exhibition Room" and Shakespeare's "Othello" a "Moral Dialogue in Five Parts" with the "conclusion at half-past ten, in order that every spectator may go home at a sober hour, and reflect upon what he has seen before he retires to rest," one cannot but smile to think what would have been the horror of many a citizen of Massachusetts to know that Harvard University would, in time, come to take honest pride in owning one of the most extensive collections of theatrical literature, history, gossip, and anecdote in the world. Yet in this twentieth-century the Puritan "collid" has become the Nation's greatest storehouse of playhouse knowledge, being placed in that position by the gift of Evert Jansen Wendell's hundreds of thousands of memorabilia of the British and American theater. Before that gift the Harvard collection was already remarkable. There, if anywhere, would one find a full account of the first play acted in Boston, in 1750, which was followed at once by a legislative "Act to Prevent Stage Plays and other Theatrical Entertainments."

AN odd thing is happening to the name and fame of Lewis Theobald. Pope ridiculed him in the "Dunciad," taking an unworthy revenge upon something Theobald had written to the poet's displeasure. Others took their cue from Pope, and the name of Theobald lived in literary circles by virtue of the contempt Pope had managed to cast upon it. Later critics discovered that Theobald was a remarkable Shakespearean scholar, but hardly dared admit the discovery; and now Dr. Richard Foster Jones puts it plainly before the world in a study of Theobald's contribution to English scholarship. And because of the "Dunciad," and the way it has come down the ages as an example of poetic vindictiveness, the "truth about Theobald" gets a reading in quarters where nowadays nobody would otherwise think of reading about him.

INCIDENTAL to the coming Pilgrim centenary, it is probable that the Massasoit Memorial Association will erect a statue in memory of Massasoit on Cole's Hill, Plymouth. Such recognition of the American Indian's memory will be nicely appropriate to the three hundredth year since the Pilgrims landed, for although no Indian could have long stopped the process that began in America when the first Pilgrim put foot on the new soil, Massasoit, chief of the Wampanoags, could have made things much more difficult than they were for the newcomers. He chose to receive them with dignity and friendship, entering into a peace covenant which remained unbroken during his career, and to some extent was regarded, even by his son Pometacom, better known to history as King Philip, who waged his unsuccessful war against the colonists, but exercised his authority to prevent the injury of several English families counted as his father's friends. The Peace of Plymouth, as Massasoit's covenant might fairly enough be called, was an important factor in the welfare of the struggling colony.

COMMENTING upon the "miserable spectacle" afforded by the attitude of the general American public toward the poets, an American writer laments that "in this new country of ours, in this twentieth century, there still predominates in the field of esthetics a pseudo-Aristotelian orthodoxy, combined with a medieval asceticism and Puritan narrow-mindedness." The thought must be a little surprising to the average citizen that he lives surrounded by pseudo-Aristotelians, medieval ascetics and narrow-minded Puritans, an odd blend even for the American "melting pot." The disturbing thought may even come to him that he is a pseudo-Aristotelian, mediocrally ascetic, and Puritanically narrow-minded sort of fellow himself; but even so, he will find himself confronted with a critical-literary problem much like the disputed priority of the hen and the egg. For which, after all, comes first, the poet or the appreciative public? And how rarely, for that matter, has it anywhere happened that writers whom critical judgment holds it would be "good" for people to read have had what could reasonably be called a "general public"!